e and Sheep.

Manager.

MOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1885-WITH HOUSEHOLD.

PRICE \$1 50 PER YEAR

VOLUME XVI.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 25

CONTENTS.

Agricultural.—No'es by the Way—Borrowing— Webster Farmers' Club—The Glossy Cut-Worm—A Sedge Grass.
The Horse.—The Trotting Horse—Horse Gossip The Poultry Yard

Me Pourry Lawrence of Protection of the Fruit Recorder and Its Editor—Paris Green and London Purple—Management of Old Orchards—Horticultural Notes. Apiarian.—Wild Bees in Oregon—Bees and

Mitorial.—Wheat—Corn and Oats—Dairy Products—Wool—The Merino Sheep Exhibit at New Orleans—Sheep and Wool Not s—Stock

Geschl-Foreign.

Putry.-Stay With the Mother When Her Hair
Turns Gray-Cut-Tails.

Miscilancous.-A Mule's Obstinacy-One Old
Maid-The Tyranny of the Shoe-Rough Handing of Chilaren-A True Home-Gan a Man

nng of Chitaren—A True Home—Gan a Man
Fly...
Foar Ways of Looking at a Vase-A Very Sharp
Winess—A Cowboy in a Sleeping 'ar—He
Wanted Bear's Meat—A Story of Ingratitude—
Russian Censorship—A Case-Hardendd Printier—Don't Kiss My Baby—Sunstroke—Journalism in Cuba—Varieties—Chaff.

Wool Sales in the Interior.

Wernary.—Quarter Cracks—Joint Lameness
in a Horse—Lencorrhœa in a Mare.

8
Commargial

Agricultural.

NOTES BY THE WAY. Ingham County-A Visit to Some of its

Farms-Two Good Herds of Shortnorns.

While attending the Lansing Fair last week we decided to visit some of the stock men of Ingham County, and especi ally some of the pioneer breeders in a county that is making rapid advances in the number and quality of the live stock bred within her borders.

Leaving the train at Mason, we met ou

old friend Mr. Amos F. Wood, in company with Mr. Geo. W. Phillips of Macom Co., and with them drove to the farm of Mr. Wood. It was a little late for a visit that night, but we had one all the same, and the Shorthorn and its breeders formed the general topic of discussion. We found Peri's Oxford 44536, one year old. These Mr. Wood a master of the history of this are all deep red in color, as nearly alike breed and of them who have achieved fame from their success in breeding this nerd in Michigan to beat them on their family of cattle. He has studied their merits. There are half a dozen young history both for amusement as a valuable heifers in this berd that suited us in all assistant to his judgment in breeding up respects, and after looking the entire herd his herd, and when the party retired that over we concluded that Mr. Wood could night one of them at least was anxious to | not only talk Shorthorns but could also see a herd whose owner and breeder had breed them. such a knowledge of their history and was so strongly grounded in his theories of how they should be bred and the values and characteristics of the several families they are divided into. In the morning, the barns were visited, and four vearling bulls looked over, all fit for service, of fine appearance and showing good breeding in all their points. A deep red one struck our fancy as the best one, and when matured will make a grand show bull. Then the bull that heads the herd. Peri's Oxford 44536, was led up from his pasture, where he is allowed to run at night. He is now four years old, and on his dam's side traces to the noted Peri family, with seven straight Duke and Oxford crosses. His sire was Marquis of Oxford 39681, and his dam was Peri Duchess by 23d Duke of Airdrie 19393, tracing direct to Peri by Grand Duke (10284). He is a handsome animal, with a head showing the Duke characteristics. Take the head of the 20th Duke of Airdrie as sketched by John R. Page just before the bull died, and you will have a perfect representation of the head of Peri's Oxford—the same horn, the curly hair that covers the upper part of the head, the masculine but nest head with the dished face, the small clean muzzle, the large intelligent eye, can all be traced in this bull. No judge of a good Shorthorn could help admiring him. He it is remembered that Mr. Thorburn cut has an excellent disposition, as the young the first tree upon it after he had decided man went out to the pasture, walked up. to him and after attaching a strap to his ring, led him in as quietly as if he had made in its improvement. Forty years been a cow. The Percheron colt team, one a yearling and the other two years old, was then hitched up, and we drove to the pasture field to see the females of the herd. On the way stops were made to look at some of the work that had been done towards draining the valley in which this farm is situated, and to remark on the change in some of the fields that had heretofore been worthless for cultivation. Mr. Wood is largely interested in this Work, and has given a great deal of time and hard labor to a work that must, when completed, prove a boon to the farmers of the neighborhood. The cows, heifers and calves were found in a natural pasture lot, some twenty odd head in all, and were too busy cropping the fresh dewey grasses to notice a newspaper man, even when accompanied by an ex-president of the State Agricultural Society. They al-

the slightest surprise. The families re-

presented in this herd are the Souvenir,

Penix, and April Morn. Mr. Wood said

foundation animals, were just as they had

been bred, no culling having been done

and their evenness in color and appearance

showed the skill of the breeder. The

Souvenirs we had always liked from what

herd of Mr. Thomas Butts of Manlius, Phoenix family were bred from a cow pur-Morns descend from a cow purchased by Mr. Wood at the sale of F. M. Holloway of Hillsdale, called the 2d Athena of Riverside 2d (vol. 20), and her heifer calf. 2d Athena of Riverside was sired by Duke of Wicken 14130, and her dam was Athena by J. E. B. Stuart 6900. She has bred well with Mr. Wood, and her calves are growing up with the characteristics of the herd so strongly ingrafted upon them as not to be distinguished from the others. A few years ago at the sale at Lansing of the herd of Mr. Richard Hawley of Detroit Mr. Wood purchased the cow Geneva 4th-It turned out that she had a large proportion of the Duke of Gloster blood, and as she is a large massive cow and a regular breeder. Mr. Wood has come to regard her very highly. A young bull calf out of Phoenix 18 by Peri's Oxford 44536, red with large star in his face, struck us very favorably on account of his long, thick, silky coat of hair, his mellow hide, and his straight top and bottom lines. He would show well in any company, and if he keeps his present form until the next Lady Sale 74th (Vol. 20), by 4th Duke of State Fair exhibitors in the bull calf class will not have a walk over. Mr. Wood will | breeding is avoided the blood of the famibe an exhibitor at the State Fair, and we ly is concentrated and rendered more pregot him to point out the herd he will prob- potent from generation to generation. ably show. It will consist of four females | The Cypress family is represented by of the Souvenir family, all of his own three females, Lady Clinton 2d by 11th breeding, and the bull Peri's Oxford. The Duke of Geneva 16784, Lady Clinton of females are Souvenir 11th by Bright Eyes Gloster 25781, four years old; Souvenir gevale 2d, all tracing to imp. Cypress by 14th, by 4th Colonel Gloster 37991, three yesrs old; Souvenir 17th by Peri's Oxford 44536, two years old; Souvenir 20th, by as possible, and it will be an honor to any

In the ofte called to invite the party over to see his farm and stock, some four miles south near the village of Holt. It was a beautiful day for corn but rather hot for traveling. The growing crops all looked fine through this section, wheat and grass especially so. Corn was up and the cultivators were busy in it. Potatoes were showing a good growth, and the festive potato bugs in large numbers were having a pic-nic before the boys on the farm could dose them with the deadly Paris green. Driving along that very singular formation, the Hog's Back, which extends for some miles in a north and south direction, the valleys on each side could be seen, with the farm-houses, barns, and cultivated fields, a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep scattered here and there, with a background of deep green woods. It is a beautiful ride at this season.

Arriving at the Thorburn homestead we were struck with the large handsome barns and stables, and the air of thrift and neatness everywhere perceptible. Here we met Mr. James Thorburn, who is a partner with his father in the management and breeding of their herd, and running the extensive farm of over 600 acres. It is a magnificent farm, and when to leave the forge for a farmer's life, it shows how rapid has been the progress ago it was an unbroken wilderness, with Detroit the nearest town of any importance. Here we found some 90 odd head of cattle, forty of them registered Shorthorns, the balance grades and stockers bred on the farm and picked up for feeders, for Thorburn & Sons believe in feeding cattle during the winter months to keep business moving, and use up the fodder crops while preparing large amounts of manure for their corn-fields the suc. ceeding spring. They buy a good deal of corn in Chicago besides the large amounts raised on the farm, and the senior member of the firm, in speaking of a large field in which corn was growing vigorously, said it ought to grow well for it had had a good many loads of Illinois fertility spread over it, referring to the manure made from Illinois corn. He is not satis. fied if the fields do not improve from year

lowed us to examine them closely and test to year. The first visit was of course made to their handling qualities without evincing his royal highness the head of the herd, and the most important animal in the economy of a Shorthorn breeder. In the the females, all bred by himself except the present case the visitors were not disappointed with the animal. He is named the 7th Duke of Cambridge 45810, is a pure Princess, is three years old, and was bred by A. M. Winslow & Sons, of Kankakee. Ill. In color he is a red, of massive We had seen of them at the fairs and the build, with a fine head, strong and masbulls we had met in our travels, bred from culine neck, straight top and bottom

this family. They had their origin in the lines, and especially good behind. When fully grown and matured he will not only New York, and were very closely bred by be a straight and handsome animal; but him. Mr. Wood is strongly attached to one of large size and great substance. this family from the amount of the blood | His calves show how strongly he is bred of Duke of Gloster in them. They trace for they take after him very closely in to the imported cow Pansy by Blaize. The form and color. The females in the herd are of the Princess, Cypress, Beauty and chased of Geo. W. Phillips, and have al- Venus family. Of the Princess family ways been noted as deep milkers. The they have three females, namely Lady bulls use. by Mr. Wood have been crossed | Sale 77th, Lady Sale 80th and Lady Sale upon this family with splendid results, as 85th, all tracing to the Winslow herd. some of the young things now on the farm | The 7th Duke of Cambridge 45810 was will show to any observer. The April sired by 2d Duke of Northumberland 22868, out of Lady Sale 22d (Vol. 14) by Monitor 5019, second dam Lady Sale 15th, by Highflyer 578, and tracing to imp. Lady Sale 2d by Earl of Chatham 10176, thence running direct to Princess by Favorite (252), and back to a cow bred by Mr. Stephenson, of Ketton, Eng., in 1739. sired by the Studley Bull (626) of the English Herd-Book. The Winslow Brothers have bred this great family of Shorthorns strictly in line, and at the same time maintained a high order of individual merit.

The cows Lady Sale 77th, 80th and 85th, while tracing to the same foundation stock, are from different branches of the family. The 77th was sired by 3d Duke of Northumberland 29311, and her dam was Lady Sale 56th by Earl of Grass Hill 8071; the 80th was sired by 3d Duke of Northumberland 29311, dam 2d Princess of Thornedale, (Vol. 14), by Belvedere 13466; the 85th, a handsome yearling heifer, red with some white marks was sired by Phenomenon 57404, dam Northumberland 32351. Thus while in-Ridgevale 1st, and Lady Clinton of Rid-Lord of Brawith (10465), back to Garland by Matchem (2281) and thence to a cow sired by Cato (119) of the English Herd Book. The Beauty family trace to Beauty by 5th Duke of Cambridge 2755, and thence to Rose 1st by Young Comet 2419. The Venus family run direct to imp. Venus by Magnum Bonum (2244). The herd numbers over 40 head, including cows, heifers, and calves, and was in good breeding condition. Besides the thoroughbreds a large number of cattle are fed off each year, consisting of culls from the herd, grades, and young animals purchased as feeders. This gives work during the winter months, consumes all the coarse grain and fodder crops, and furnishes large amounts of manure for the enrichment of the land. A look over the fields, whether in pasture or in cultivated crops, showed very clearly the result of this system. We nowhere saw a finer

showing this season than on this farm. From the John Thorburn, farm we were driven over to that of James Thorburn, a brother, who, on a smaller scale, carries out the same ideas, and has everything in fine order, the fences in good shape, the yards clean and tidy, and everything showing intelligent care: We found its owner a farmer who mixes brains with his work, and with excellent results.

Beyond him we came to the farm of Mr. Wm. Somerville, one of the earliest Shorthorn breeders in the county, but who has sold off most of his herd. Here is a fine farm, well kept up, and as pleasant a home as needs be. Mr. Somerville was raising a large barn and putting in a basement under it. His land is rather rolling, but from the appearance of the fields gives its owner a good return for his care and labor. In fact things could not help doing well under the management of such a genial gentleman as this represen-

tative Michigan farmer. When it is remembered that forty years ago this grand stretch of country was a wilderness, remote from civilization, and the men now occupying these farms cleared and brought them into their present shape, it shows how much earnest work and good judgment can accomplish in a few years when it is backed up with the energy and perseverance that are always marked traits among the pioneer farmers of Michigan.

Mr. S. H. SEAMANS of Milwaukee, Wis. Secretary of the National Millers' Asso ciation, has received the following telegram from W. J. Chamberlain, the Ohio statistician, in response to an inquiry addressed to Mr. Chamberlain asking if he had any good reason for reducing his estimate of the wheat crop of 1885 to 270,-000,000 bushels:

"Yes; 270,000,000 is my June estimate 300,000,000 bushels was my May estimate. Wheat lost rapidly in April and May, and lately the fly has been very destructive, and much supposed wheat proves to be a cheat. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and California give only 90,000, 000 bushels against a five-year average of 208,000,000 bushels. My information from these points is most reliable. The wheat failure is the most disastrou twenty years, and there is no use denying it, or letting the public down gently to the knowledge of it."

Hart Argus: At Shelby the Farmers' Association of Oceana County sued James Moat for an assessment he refused to pay. After three days' trial the jury returned a verdict of no cause for action. The case will probably be appealed.

BORROWING.

The practice of borrowing, which pre vails so largely among farmers, has a very good, and a very bad side to it. When a rural neighborhood is so happily constituted that the lender is happy in being able to accommodate his brother farmer by the loan of a tool or implement, it has a tendency to coment friendship and keeps fresh the feeling of obligation which we are all under to our fellow men. But borrowing is very apt to degenerate into selfishness, and cause men to pre sume upon the good nature of individuals to such an extent as to become burdensome. Borrowing is legitimate under certain circumstances. It is particularly so between neighbors who are ready and willing to reciprocate, and especially so when each have the customary and necessary tools to run their farms. There are occasions when an extra wagon is needed, or something has broken, and the pressure to use is such that no time can be spared for repairs. Then the fact of our being on borrowing terms with the neighborhood is worth something. In such a crisis, the neighbor who cheerfully lends, and even discommodes himself perhaps, because our strait is more pressing than his, shows himself to be a brother indeed, as well as neighbor. But unfortunately the abuse of borrowing is

I have never yet seen any set rules for

borrowing, but it seems to me that there

more frequent.

is some propriety in saying that one has of his neighborhood, or from persons to boat two miles from home, that I would right to ask the owner from the free use of either, simply because I know he will tion of the sticle until the emergency arrives, and then step over to a neighbor and ask for the profile. If I go a mile or two to tenow a baru scale to use while hauling off my wheat, because I am | this pleasant season of the year could not suspicious of the weight at the station, I have failed to be a success. The members should not allow it to ruffle my temper if | began to arrive soon after noon and spent I am refused when I am reminded that a a pleasant hour chatting in little knots scale is not easily adjusted when any of and groups here and there in the spacious the parts are injured by transportation. parlors or on the shady lawn. When the From the expressions one hears among farmers, it would seem that grain bags | every seat in the parlors and even on the have a peculiar fancy for straying into the piazza was taken. After some fine music neighboring granaries, and maintaining by a selected quartette, Mr. M. Kenney their allegiance to the more recent read an essay on "Common Schools," possessor. An unmarked grain bag is a having been requested by the President floating waif which it is the privilege of | to write on this subject. He argued that every one to claim. That bags cannot be the German school system is in many relent and returned intact, is not true, as spects superior to our own. In our schools my neighborhood can prove. If they are | we endeavor to accomplish much in too counted and kept by themselves there can short a time, not giving time for the propbe no trouble, and one who cannot take | er development of all the faculties. this trouble should not borrow. But many country districts schools receive every bag should be marked as soon as little or unprofitable attention. They are from" A. C. G., and when not in my by ignorant, bigoted people, and hence granary, or my possession, there is a teachers find little encouragement to immoral taint attaches to the retainer which | prove methods. This spicy paper proprompts their mmediate return. A nabitual borrower in a neighborhood is intolerable sometimes, as one who will run to a neighbor for a handful of nails, to get a plow bolt, or any thing which his for thought ought to provide. One wool box in a community is perhaps sufficient for all, and the disagreeable part of the matter attaches more to the borrower than the lender, but I have known some disagreeable experiences from lending. and even from trying to borrow on a particular day. Every person who depends upon borrowing a wool box at every shearing, will spend time enough in going for and returning it, to pay the cost of it in two years. Farmer A lent a wool box to Farmer B two years ago; A forgot that it was lent, and when the time came around again for its use, he had forgotten to whom he lent it. B used the box and laid it carefully up in his corn house chamber, and forgot that he borrowed it. The next year he borrowed a box of some one else, and A borrowed one-anathematizing all the time the man who borrowed his box. This year B again borrowed a box. His little boy on looking at it, said it was different from the one in the corn house chamber. His father said there was none in the corn house, but the boy persisted there was, and proved it. After borrowing two years, A got his box again. One

two inch auger often does duty for a

whole neighborhood. As often as it re-

turns the careful owner files it sharp, and

hangs it on its two little pegs at the end

of his workbench, ready for the next job

in the circuit, until at last the auger loses

its identity or its usefulness, and the

owner is obliged to purchase another.

The owner of the only roller in a neigh-

borhood, if he is ordinarily accommodat-

ing, is to be pitied. He soon learns to

sadly estimates its longevity in an increase ratio to its popularity.

which that neighbor ought to pay for his own subscription, and if I lend my harrow as often as a neighbor needs it, it reduces the number of harrows by one, which the mechanic ought to sell, and so on to the end of the list. Many would probably buy if they could not possibly borrow, and so the lending, while it certainly wears out the individual tool faster, yet restricts the manufacture of implements in some degree. The farmer who cannot afford the necessary tools to work his farm, but depends upon borrowing. had better sell his farm to some one who can afford it, or pay for the use of what to silk. A skillful manipulation of the he cannot purchase. A. C. G.

WEBSTER FARMERS' CLUB.

A large number of good natured farmers and their wives from different parts of Washtenaw and Livingston Counties assembled at the regular monthly meeting of their club, held on the 13th inst., at the residence of Mr. Edwin Ball, of Webster, to consider the following programme: Social greeting until 2 o'clock.

Reports of Committees. Essay by Munnis Kenney. Topic, Common Schools."

Discussion on essay. Question, "Corn crop—best methods Question, "Corn crop—best methods of culture and harvesting,"

Question, "Is it advisable to use butter-color?"

Supper, 5 P. M. Business meeting.

In former communications to the FAR-MER, the nature and object of this as yet no right to ask the free loan of a tool, out | inexperienced club have been set forth, and notes made of its progress and inwhom it would be natural to suppose he fluence. Its members have begun to realwould not have the opportunity to recipize the inestimable good derived from rocate. If I see a nice hay rack or stone | contrasting their own ideas with those of their neighbors. It is true no farmer can like to use for a day, I take it I have no live to himself without becoming bigoted and narrow-minded; in fact, no man whatever may be his occupation can do not refuse, or the reputation he has of likewise without dwarfing his faculties. being a "good fellow." If I know be- The demands for good farming are multifore hand that I shall need, or be likely to plying, so the farmer must be up and doneed, a tool of any kind I am reprehensi- ing, and profiting by his neighbors' losses ble if I delay the purchase or constructand successes. Were the gain ever so small it would well repay the trouble of supporting an organization such as the

one spoken of. The meeting referred to being held meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock purchased. My stencil reads thus "Stolen | are in many cases governed exclusively voked a lively discussion in which Mr. C. M. Starks said that although he could not admit the superiority of the German schools, he was convinced that there was room for much improvement in the district school system. One great disadvantage in the district school is the short tenure of office of the teacher, giving him no incentive to build up a school, perhaps for his successor to tear down.

Hon. Wm. Ball said he was indeed pleased to hear so important a theme brought up before a meeting of farmers, and so ably handled. He thought our system of schools better for us than the German system would be, for we Americans are too impatient to engage in business to be contented to spend ten or fif teen years in acquiring an education. An American always has an end in view which he is eager to reach, while his German friend is contented to move through life more slowly and can indulge in a more extended education.

Rev. Mr. Jones coincided with the opinions put forth in the essay. He was esecially pleased with the remarks on the eaching of the English language and reading. The study of language begins with the first word the child utters. Grammer is an outgrowth of language, not "vice versa" as is so erroneously believed.

Before the meeting had been called to order a few groups of farmers had been discussing the outlook of their several crops of corn and relating their fortunate or unfortunate experiences, so they were well prepared to open a discussion on the question pertaining to the corn crop, which was now in order.

E. S. Cushman believed that corn was one of the most difficult of crops to cultivate successfully. So many apparently detect the screech of its bearings on its useless contrivances in the shape of imreturn, proclaiming the need of oil, and plements and manures which are ignored by many farmers, can be made indispenslend my FARMER to a neighbor it probably deprives the publishers of the \$150

| Society took in \$2,521 at the spring fair, an increase of \$242 over last year's receipts. Premiums paid amounted to \$2,234 against \$1,950 last year.

merit lies in the fact that it can be used earlier and with less damage to the corn, than any other tool. W. E. Boyden.-The corn drag is a val-

able adjunct to the list of tools for corn cultivation. It can be used when no other tool is serviceable, and when the corn most needs cultivation. It is a good plan to begin its use before the corn is up, as it aids in breaking the hard crust on the hills. A week or so after this dragging, the plants will be sufficiently large to admit the thill cultivator, the use of which should be continued until the corn begins cultivator will render the use of the hoe unnecessary. A good remedy for cutworms is a mixture of ashes, plaster, and hen manure, which is very distasteful to them. This, applied in liberal quantities to the hill before the corn is up, will be sufficient to drive them away. Corn should be cut as soon as it begins to glaze. as this leaves the stalks more valuable than when cut late. Seed saved at this time will germinate as well as that ripened on the hill. When cut so green, it is not safe to put more than 35 hills in a shock.

Mr. Williams advocated the use of some tool, either a fork or a garden hook, to mellow the soil in and about the hill. He has used the hook for a number of years and will continue its use. He believed in selecting seed corn from the hill, where the perfect ears could be distinguished and putting it where it would thoroughly dry before cold weather. Too much of our seed corn is damaged by not being sufficiently dried, and allowing it to freeze, whereby the germ is killed.

Mr. Terry was in favor of selecting seed corn from the hill and would begin as soon as it was glazed. Being requested to give his method of preparing the soil for corn and planting, he said that he would never plow deeper than six inches, and still less, if he could cover the maaure. Every evening he would roll what had been plowed during the day, in order to retain the moisture. Then after dragging each way and rolling again the field would be ready for marking. In using planter, would plant on one side of the mark Mr. Burnham had tried the experiment

of putting salt and ashes on the hills before the corn came up, and for that reason or on account of bad seed it failed to germinate.

J. Backus thought a fork better than a hook to loosen the soil in the hill. His soil, being clay, often packed firmly over the hill, making a tool of this sort necesry. Practically, he thinks, there is more danger of cutting corn too early than too late. Nature intended it to ripen on the hill, and there it should stay until she has leating the seed, and those working later done her work. The corn left thus will dry more thoroughly and husk more easily than that cut green. The stalks may not contain as much sugar, but will be nutritious enough for the stock.

Hon. Wm. Ball said his land was not well adapted to corn, it being a light sand. But he has been more successful than he had anticipated. However, this year he has not been so fortunate, having planted poor seed. This seed he selected very carefully last fall, and dried it, as he thought, thoroughly, and placed it in the barn through the winter. Its failure to grow has convinced him that it is not safe to expose seed corn to very cold weather. He would allow corn to remain in the hill as long before cutting as it could safely. Without delay the ladies began the discussion of the question, "Is it advisable to use butter color."

Mrs. Cushman had never used it, be. cause she did not believe it made any improvement in the butter. It might be made to heighten the color, but as to improving the flavor, it was doubtful. Mrs. Olsaver said she had used it in the

winter to a small extent and liked it. She thought it added to the flavor as well as to the color and would continue its use. Meanwhile a group of ladies in the ad

joining room had been discussing the question privately. The drift of the conversation was that much could be done to. wards improving the color of butter, by careful attention to the kinds of food given to the cows. Such foods as carrots oil-meal, etc., certainly ought to produce more healthy and satisfactory results than to mix with the cream a substan the composition of which is unknown.

On closing the discussion of this ques tion, the meeting ajdourned for supper which partook of the character of a picnic, many prefering the pleasant lawn to the house. After supper, and another piece of music by the quartette, the club was again called to order for the transaction of business. It was decided to hold a pic-nic in August in connection with that of the regular Farmers' Association of Washtenaw and Livingston Counties, to be held at Whitmore Lake. The next meeting of the Club will be on September 12th at the residence of Mr. A. Olsaver. IRVING G. McCOLL, Secretary.

THE Boston Commercial Bulletin announces, after careful comparison, that the average purchasing power of a dollar today is as great as \$1 35 in 1875, \$1 32 in 1875, 91 cents in 1845, and \$1 19 in 1825.

THE GLOSSY CUT-WORM.

BATTLE CREEK, June 12, 1885

To Prof. A. J. Cook. DEAR SIR:—I send you by to-day's mail some specimens of a grub that is devastating our corn fields. Their first appearance in this neighborhood was last spring, and they are in nearly every field. They eat the corn off below the ground and then will frequently eat the kernel.

Some farmers dig them out and plant in the hill, others work the ground over, mark out and plant anew. They continue their work all summer, more or less. Working the corn when young only seems to make them worse. Some have used turpentine, but it seems to do no good. We plow in the fall for a preventative for we plow in the fall for a preventative for cut-worms and white grubs, with good success, but these chaps seem to thrive best under these conditions. I have a field partly plowed last fall and finished this spring, and they are taking every hill of corn on the fall plowing, but are not troubling the spring plowing half as badly. Please give us the name, habits and cure for this worm, as we want to

and cure for this worm, as we want to know.
You will find in the bottle another kind of worm that kills the copper headed grub. They seize them by the throat and never let go. Also you will find a common cut-worm. What we need is more of the worms to kill the copper heads.

If you will send the answer through the MURINAN FARMENT it will be more the Michigan Farmer it will be more generally distributed, as we nearly all take that paper. WM. H. GORSLINE.

This caterpillar is the so called "glossy cut-worm." Hadena devastatrix. The moths are very common in July. They are gray in color, and mottled with darker specks. They are wise, and so lay their eggs in meadows and pastures, so that their prospective young may find in the tender grass and grass roots abundance of green, appetizing food. This accounts for the fact that these caterpillars are more destructive on corn planted after or on green sward. The caterpillars are light colored with a greenish tinge, appearing glossy, hence the name glossy cut-worms. They have fed on the grass and grass roots till the time the corn is planted. When the corn comes up they are over an inch long, and may be easily known by their red heads. Our Battle Creek friend's name copperhead is not inappropriate. These caterpillars cut the corn off beneath the

ground, while the striped cut-worms,

ground. About June 20th these cater-

agrotte subgothica, cut it off above the

pillars pupate. In July the moths appear. The fact that these caterpillars eat the seed, or remain till autumn eating the corn, is new. It is possible that Mr. G. is mistaken in his observation, and that another enemy eats corn-the seed-and still others feed later in the season. If Mr. G. will send me specimens found these points may be easily settled. One of our graduates, Mr. John E. Taylor of Greenville, sends me specimens of seed corn badly eaten by another insect-Anthomyia zew, which may be the same pest that is destroying the seed at Battle Creek. What the caterpillar is that works in autumn I can not even guess. Its habits would seem to preclude H. devastatrix.

The grub which kills these cut-worms is that of Calasoma calidum, a large spotted ground beetle, one of our best insect friends. Birds also aid very much. I can suggest no remedies applicable to this enemy so late in the season other than those already given. Another year if time is at my command, I will issue an early bulletin giving several ways to work against the ravages of these terribly destructive pests.

A.J. COOK. A SEDGE GRASS.

ST. JOHNS, June 10th, 1885.

Prof. W. J. Beal, Agricultural College. DEAR SIR.—I enclose to you a speci-men of grass which I found in the town-ship of North Star, Gratiot County. They call it there potato grass from the liar bulb it starts from. It grows in very thick bunches and chokes out everything thick bunches and chokes out everything else where it grows, spreads very rapidly and seems worse to get rid of than Canada thistles. Will you please give us a history of the grass and its botanical name, also the best mode of destroying it. If you have a knowledge of such report the same through the MICHIGAN FARMER, and oblige R. B. CARUSS.

The grass-like plant inclosed is too young for specific identification. It is one of the sedges, a very large order of plants many of which are popularly called grasses. These make the main bulk of 'marsh" hay, which is usually of an inferior quality. This young specimen is not yet in flower, but is a Cyperus, probably C. phymatodes, Muh. or C. rotundus. L., var. Hydra. The only common name is "nut grass." The "Chufa" is C. esculentus, and is sometimes cultivated for its sweet ovoid tubers which are as large as chestnuts. Nut grass is a well known pest in rich, moist or wet land. It can be killed by good drainage and thorough cultivation. Cultivate so as to allow no green tops to appear and it will soon become exhausted. No half-way work will answer, as this only divides it and spreads the plant. Do not attempt to dig it all out, as this would cost too much and is W. J. BRAL. not necessary.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Genesee County Horticultural Society will this year omit its June meeting and assemble August 18th.

Che Horse.

THE TROTTING HORSE.

How the Famous Orloff Trotters were Bred-An Interesting and Valuable Contribution to Horse History.

Mr. A. J. Rousseau, of St. Petersburg, Russia, has recently published a descrip tion of the methods of breeding pursued by the Russian Count Orloff when laying the foundation of the breed of trotting horses which has been named after him-It will interest our breeders to study the course he pursued and the breeds to which he resorted as a foundation. As with the trotting horse in America, the thorough bred was relied upon to furnish the speed and endurance, while the trotting action was derived from another source. The result with Count Orloff was the perfecting of a family of the horse with the trotting gait so strongly bred into it that it may be said to be its natural ter in 36 seconds at the New York Driving method of moving when at full speed, An outcross now would simply be a waste of time, even with the finest thoroughbreds, and the best American trotting families may be said to be in the same position. Count Orloff simply followed in the footsteps of breeders of other classes of domestic animals who have made their names famous as improvers of the several breeds. He took the best stock he could find, crossed them to produce a type which lis judgment taught him would give the results aimed at, and when these were attained inbreed ing was relied upon to fix the characteristics secured. The Arabian and English thoroughbred (largely the latter), with an outcross to a Dutch mare, is the foundation of the Orloff trotter, and the two former crossed upon mares partially bred or of unknown pedigree, are the founda. tion of the American trotter. It shows what we have always claimed, that when speed and endurance are required in the horse, the English thoroughbred is the great fountain to which all must resort. Here is what Mr. Rousseau says:

This breed of horses derives its name from Count Alexis Orloff, who lived when Catherine the Great was Empress of Russia. The Count got up this class of horse, not because he thought that trotters would be of more utility to his counters would be of horse. try than the English thoroughbred, but mply because he was getting too heavy to ride his favorites (imported English thoroughbred horses). Being fond of travelling fast he made up his mind to produce a better-class horse than those bred in Russia. This took place in 1777, when he bought in the south of Greece a when he bought in the south of Greece a silver-white Arabian stallion, Smetanka, for 60,000 roubles (assignats), which is equal to £1,714. Some writers put this horse down as Smolenska, called him a Barb, and say that he was presented to the Count by a Turkish Pacha. This is not correct, as there are documents to prove that the founder of the Orloff trotters was a stallion called Smetanka ters was a stallion called Smetanka, bought in Greece for the above named amount, and that he was a thoroughbred Arabian of the Saclavi class, of the Koe lani breed. Smetanka was a fine animal and very strong, he was 2 archines 2½ ver-shoks high (15 hands or 1 metre 5,240). He was used one season only at the stud and died in 1778, leaving only four colts and one filly. Smetanka had two ribs more than ordinary horses, as can be seen by his skeleton, which is suit kept in the Orloff museum. His progeny was Felkersam, a light

grey stallion out of Okotnitssa, an Eng-lish thoroughbred mare; Lubemitz, a grey

Felkersam was the sire of seven stallions and fifty-nine mares; all were mos handsome and strong animals. Lubemita left no progeny. Bovka also left no progeny, was sold, and went to England. "Polkan was sire of seven stallions and twenty-one mares, one of which was Barss, who is considered as the founder real Orloff trotters; he was foaled in 1784, just a century ago, and died in

Polkan (and not Vulcan, as some authors have it) was a fine, strong, active animal, combining the best qualities of his parents, but was a bit too deficient in shoulder action to please the knowing old Count, who then saw that he was on the right ground to obtain the class of horse that he wanted to replace his saddle orses, so he crossed Polkan with a big ack Dutch mare (harttraber), this breed having the quality deficient in Polkan The result of this cross was the celebrated Barss, who combined the blood, muscle, power of endurance, and temper of Smetanks, the size of the Danish mare, and the shoulder action of the Dutch mare.
"Barss left eleven stallions, four of which

had no progeny. Count Orloff did not got a piece of it. The time was 2:21 1-4, 2:19, begin in Dreeding for some time later, he 2:19 and 2:20, and was won by Lena Swallow. continued pouring in fresh blood, and that always through English thorough bred mares; it was that way that he produced the celebrated trotters Dobroi, Lubesnoi, and Lebed. In-breeding only began with the produce of these horses, but later on he introduced English blood through the mares—he never introduced fresh blood through the sires; this was a lden rule with this noted old cock-

"Having got the stamp of horses he wanted, he gave all his attention to training them. He trained both for speed and endurance; he generally tested them by heats of 1,400 feet each, registering the seconds each time. He would send them at tip-top pace the whole distance, then walk them back again, he would do this four times with the same horse, this he considered the best training to get all the speed he could out of his horses. For stamina he would trot them from 10 to 15 English miles at one stretch; stallions and mares went under the same training.
"Count Orloff never sold a stallion dur-

ing his life. In 1845 the imperial Govern-ment bought up this stud, and now sells annually all the surplus stock which is not pire. Many breeders have given up cal-ling them Orloff trotters. but call them thoroughbred trotters. This, I think, is a mistake, and the name of Orloff ought to remain attached to the breed as long as the animal will be bred to the standard of Barss. The Orloffs have bred true for

were 21 stallions and 194 brood mares of the Orloff trotter breed, and nine stallions and 112 brood mares of the Orloff hack

"During the Paris international Exhibition the stallion Bedouin, a direct des-cendant of Barss, trotted three kilometres cendant of Barss, trotted three kilometres in 4 min. 45 sec., and the last kilometre in 1 min. 29 sec., which is equal to 1 min. 32 sec. per verst (3 500 feet), whilst the celebrated American trotting mare Flora Temple never did a verst under 1 min. 36 sec., thus proving Bedouin a faster trotter than Flora Temple by four seconds. Bedouin had a fine head and neck, a very breed chest a good straight long back Bedouin had a fine head and nees, a very broad chest, a good straight, long back, rather goose-rumped, the best of legs, very hard hoofs, tail well fixed on with a powerful root. He is, as all this breed are, very docile and quiet. The action is very good indeed; when trotting they throw their hind legs in front of their fore legs."

Horse Gossip.

ALONZO ELDRED, of Battle Creek, had three horses, valued at \$800, killed by a Grand Trunk train last week.

THE grey gelding Harvey, bred by Harvey Bailey, of Coldwater, recently trotted a quar-

THE trotting gelding Majolica, record 2:17, is likely to start in the great race between Maxey Cobb and Phallas at Cleveland on July 4th. If he cannot do this, his owner will chal-

THE stallion Volunteer is now 31 years old, and yet his health is so good that he bids fair to last some time yet. Twenty-three of his get are in the 2:30 list, five of them having a record better than 2:20. These five are St. Julien, Gloster, Alley, Bodine and Driver.

GOLDSMITH MAID, at the height of her glory for a joke was taken from her quarters through a back street, led to a public place and put up at auction, the spectators bidding in good faith until the price was run up to \$34, when some one connected with the stable bid \$35, the hammer fell and she was led away.

THE Coldwater Republican's horse editor observes, in speaking of the breeding stables of Len. Dean, "at the head stands the most noted sire in the world. Magna Charta." That knocks out Volunteer, Geo. Wilkes, Dictator, Louis Napoleon, and a host of other good ones. That Magna Charta must be the same one which King John was compelled to present to the English barons; but we never knew it had been taken out to America and used to sire

P. V. M. ROTSFORD, of Pittsburg, Shiawasse Connty, is the owner of a bright bay stallion colt, black points, foaled June 8th, sired by Pasacas, he by Almont; 1st dam by Champion (Crawford County), he by Grianell's Champion, tracing through Almac and Mambrino to imp. Messenger; 2d dam Long Island Black Hawk, he by Andrew Jackson, by Young Bashaw, he by imp. Grand Bashaw; 31 dam by imported

OF Clara, dam of Dexter, 2:171/4, it is told that she had one hip knocked down and other blemishes which detracted from her beauty She stood only 141/2 hands high, but what she lacked in size was more than compensated in pluck and nervous energy. In spite of the mperfections she possessed qualities which won for her the highest rank attained by any daughter of Seely's American Star. Size and beauty are very desirable attributes and should always be considered in the selection of a brood mare, yet there are other important qualities not to be overlooked.

THE stewards of the grand Central Trotting Circuit met at Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday of last week, and arranged dates for the meet ings in this Circuit. The cities represented stallion out of Saiga, an English thor-oughbred mare; Bovka, a bay stallion out of Glavnaia, an English thoroughbred Albany. Hartford and Springfield. The date mare; Polkan, a grey stallion out of a big strong, long, Isabel Danish mare. order named above. Purses are as follows: Free-for-all, \$2,000; 2:16 class, \$3,000; 2:19 class, \$1,500; 2:21 class, \$1,600; 2:23 class, \$1,500; 2:25 class, \$1,500; 2:27 class, \$1,000; 2:30 class, \$1,000; 2:35 class, \$1,000; 2.20 class (pacing), \$1,000; free-for-all (pacing), \$1,000

THE spring trotting meeting at Chicago took place last week, and was well attended, while the races were interesting. One of the surprises was New Hope, a nearly unknown side wheeler, capturing the 2:30 pace in straigh heats, time, 2:16%, 2:18 and 2:19. Another eye-opener was in the 2:21 class, where Jerome Turner, a Michigan bred horse, got away with the 2:21 purse in 2:1814, 2:20, 2:1714. He is a son of Byerly's Abdallah, and was bred at Owosso. In the 2:19 class the mare Lottie P. won with ease, time, 2:1714, 2:1714 and 2:1714. She was never headed in any of the heats, and to spectators it looked as if 2:16 would not limit her if she was pushed. In the 2:25 race two Michigan bred horses were entered. Spin ella and Prince Middleton, but neither of them

MELTON, the winner of the English Derby this season, and twice the victor of Paradox the winner of the French Derby, was sired by Master Kildare, he by Lord Ronald, and his dam was Violet by Scottish Chief. Through his dam he traces to Thormanby, Stockwell, Touchstone, Young Marske, Regulus, Bay Bolton, Hutton's Bay Barb, and the Byerly Turk, his 19th dam being by Bustler, one of the early winners of the English turf. At two years old he started four times and won three races, defeating many of the horses he afterwards met in the Derby, such as Paradox, Xain trailles, Royal Hampton and Lynette colt. At three years old he won the Payne Stakes and the Derby. He has five more engagements this season, which include the Doncaster St. Leger and the Zetland stakes.

ONE of the events of the past week was the winning of the French Derby by the English olt Paradox, who ran second to Melton for the English Derby. The purse amounts to \$20,000, besides which the second horse gets \$2,000, required for the Government studs. The breed is now to be found all over the emridden by Fred Archer. The French horse ridden by Fred Archer. The French horse Recuisant was second and the English horse Present Times third. The French Derby, like the English, can only be competed for by stallions and mares, and of the age of three years. Paradox is a bay horse by Sterling (winner of the English Derby), dam Casuistry over 80 years. In Russia, a horse to be considered a trotter must do one verst (3,oonsidered a trotter must do one verst (3, 500 ft.) under two minutes. Orloffs are broken in when two years old, and are always trotted in harness, and never mounted. About 400 Orloffs go in annually for trotting matches. Their racing career begins at three years of age, and continues till they are 12 to 15 years old. They obtain their maximum speed only at eight years of age, and even later on. Geldings are not allowed to compete for the trotting matches. Mares and stallions are bred from only when five years old. The Government never sells any surplus stock under five years of age.

"In 1845, when the Government bought the Orloff stud from the Countess A. A. Orloff, daughter of its founder, there Che Farm.

The Country Gentleman gives a description of the fattening of some of the heavy weight swine of Burlington, N. J. There is considerable rivalry between the men engaged in fattening swine, each striving to secure the greatest weight. T. Devin-ney had a lot of 19, of which the heaviest weighed 1,079 lbs. four weighing over 1,000 lbs., while the lightest weighed 739 lbs. J. Carter had the next heaviest lot. his largest weighing 1,064 lbs., two over 1,000 lbs. the lightest 751. Mr. Devinney's swine had the whole milk of fifteen cows during fattening and their owner is said to be out about \$600 by the deal. Cornmeal was fed with the milk, all they would eat clean. At first rye-meal and milk was fed to induce growth. The surroundings at Mr. Carter's yards are thus described by the correspondent of the Country Gentleman:

"The swine were in a low building, per haps 40 by 60 feet, which, except a narrow entry, was divided by temporary fences less than two feet high, into pens eight or 10 feet square, in each of which lay a mammoth hog. Around the outside were swinging doors, to regulate the temperature, and to admit fresh air, as necessary, for the sluggish respiratory organs of the occupants. In the feed room adjoining is a small boiler, in which water is heated nearly to boiling, and this, with a portion of skimmed milk, is used in making a thick mush, with corn meal. At feeding time (which is now twice a day), the milkwarm mush was apportioned in rations of about half a peck each in shallow boxes open at one end, and carefully placed under the noses of the almost helpless recipients. During feeding time the waiter assisted the eaters by keeping the contents of their plates scraped into an accessible position, and into the mouths of some, more honored than the rest, inserted the food, a handful at a time, carefully grading the amount according to the needs of

each. "It was amusing to see the great sluggish animals rouse up as the feed was brought in. Some could stand up; others could only rise on one end at a time. All, I think, were blind; most of them had been for months, the eyes being so deeply overlaid with fat as not to be found even by parting it with the fingers. Some of the hogs seemed, by their labored breathing, to be groaning under their weight of carcass, but others were apparently quite comfortable. They are, however, liable to get into positions from which they cannot extricate themselves, and some one is in almost constant attendance to render assistance.

"The manure is allowed to accumulate under them, and the pens are liberally supplied with straw. There is great rivalry in the neighborhood in producing the largest hogs, but it is often asserted that such pork is expensive to produce. This pork is a special product, and finds a special market. The lean is cut off, and the fat mostly salted and sent to the tropics, to be used as lard, where ordinary lard cannot be kept solid."

Stable Floors.

The Elmira Farmers' Club had under discussion the above subject at a late meeting, and several methods were menreports the discussion as follows:

vivania stable where one hundred head calves cough feebly, lie flat, and very were kept in winter. The passage-ways soon are unable to rise. Turpentine is in the stable were of cement and stone, frequently applied to the back and sides, the process of making being apparently to place the stone edgewise on earth, waterlime and sand, of which a coating when a breeder sees it amongst his stock was also spread upon the top. Floor of the best thing he can do is to kill without this character has been in use many years, pity. Last season we got a lot affected and only here and there could a place be observed where even the surface cement | ing on the spot, but the cattleman would had been worn away. In making a floor for an extensive cistern beneath the rear wing of the club-hall, Mr. Heller had employed precisely this plan:-First the earth was dressed to a smooth surface, then stones about six inches wide were placed edgewise and pounded down firmly, so that something near an even surface was presented when the stones were all placed at the bottom of the cistern. The next step was to pour in cement and sand, mixed to a proper consistency to all the interstices from top to bottom of the stone floor. After this was done a coat of cement and sand was placed over the top, then, after it had become sufficiently dried, a second coat. The same course was pursued in dressing the sides of the cistern. But the bottom, serving despatched to the nearest butcher and as the floor, is just what is needed as a floor for a stable. It will be necessary to ease we mention is "husk," or "hoose." pound the stones into the earth enough to give them a firm bearing, then the ce. ment and gravel, or sand, should be mixed to such a consistency that pouring in the amongst the young stock, and looks to interstices will secure complete filling. After this a thin coating of cement and

sharp sand will finish the work. "Mr. Hoffman, who had several times been compelled to build his stables anew through losses by fire, gave the plan, adopted as the best in his experience, as follows: The earth smoothed the whole length of the stable to be occupied by 50 or 60 cows, then small scantling imbedded from front to rear as the cattle stand, and plank laid upon these. In this way the planks run crosswise of the stable as the cattle stand, giving them firmer foothold, and, therefore, diminishing liability to slip in arising from a recumbent position. He had tried planks running from front to rear, and he had also tried short planks at the rear, the fore-feet of the cattle resting upon earth or stones. But all things considered, he preferred the way described as cheapest and best-cheapest especially in construction, for he did not doubt that two active men could take up a worn floor of 200 feet length and replace it by new planks in a day.

"Mr. Baker expressed preference for plank floors, but in Delaware County he a time as six hours, for five successive had observed in many stables plank at the days, provided the air in the compartment rear extending a foot and a half or two was maintained well-fumigated with feet from the gutter forward, and the re- chlorine gas; two good fumigations, up to maining space to the stanchions filled with a marked pungency in the six hours, be- Dean's Rheumatic Fills are a sure cure, 50c.

stones, affording foothold for the cattle in arising. An objection was found, however, to the stone filling, in the fact that the cattle's feet punched out low places by displacement of the small stones, thus making uneven floors that interfered with the comfort of the cattle at

Fertilizers.

The New Jersey Experiment Station made some experiments a year or two since with a variety of fertilizers on sorghum, which are thus reported. The plots selected were of uniform

quality, and had been in grass for three years. The ground was prepared as for corn, fertilizers were spread broadcast and harrowed in. Phosphoric acid was supplied in bone black and superphosphate, nitrogen in nitrate of soda, and potash as muriate and sulphate. A study of the table shows that with one exception (land plaster) potash was supplied in all cases, when the yield of sugar was over four thousand pounds per acre. Potash developed more sugar than any other single fertilizer, and when combined with nitrogen gave the highest yield. Potash sulphate surpassed the muriate. The superior value of the sulphate on sugar peets and potatoes is an old fact. At the Rio Grande (N. J.) plantations the plots having phosphoric acid matured their cane earliest, which corresponds with the result in sugar beet culture. It was found that the quantity of cane is no index of the yield of sugar. One plot gave three tons of cane per acre more than another. but yielded between three and four hun. dred pounds less sugar. The yield of oure, dry sorghum seed was found to vary from twenty-five to thirty-nine bush els per acre. This is regarded as about equal in feeding value to corn.

Diseases of Young Calves. A very successful Scotch stockraiser,

Mr. Tod, of Gospitry, gives the following

on diseases of calves and their cure. The

first disease that we would specify, and it is, as a rule, the first illness that rearers have to contend against, is scour. This disease is often attributed to cold, and in some instances it may be due to this cause, but, to our mind, it more frequenty occurs from a too liberal use of milk at first. The inexperienced rearer wishes his stock to grow fast, and naturally concludes that nothing can conduce so much to this desired end as a liberal supply of new milk. Now this is a great mistake and sure to lead to disastrous consequences. So strongly are we convined of this, that when calves first arrive, they get a very small allowance, indeed, just sufficient to keep them in life; and instead of putting our newly dropped calves to their own mothers we frequently place them to cows long calved, whose milk is less abundant, not so strong, and much less laxative, as every one knows. Vari. ous are the cures of this troublesome disease; the most common is laudanum, others prefer mustard, whist farina, or potato flour is employed by many. The who then, and the year before, grew potatoes most successful cure with us is an old. fashioned one, but it is so efficacious that enough for home use. In lieu of increasing scour is no longer feared, and therefore I acreage, many will, however, try to grow gave it for the beneat of thers. A sheet and better preparation of the soil and better cultivation. I find that the practice cut into small squares, and mixed amongst toddy made with a small glass of whiskey. This draught put amongst a little warm milk never fails to effect a cure. Another disease known to all rearers is cold tioned by members. The Husbandman This might be called more correctly pleuro, but I prefer the less alarming "Several members had visited a Penn. name of cold. Under this ailment the but, so far I have seen, with little or no success. Indeed I dread this style of suitably prepared, then filling in with cold worse than anything; and I consider with this cold, which I was for slaughternot consent, thinking it a pity to kill young creatures, and calculating. no doubt, to save most of the number. After poultry breeding, says there are ten weeks of care and attention only one re- thousand poultry fanciers in the United mained, and to make matters worse, the Kingdom, and tells us the following about disease by this time had found its way their exhibitions: "Last year there were amongst the other healthy stock. An- about 350 poultry shows held in the other disease which we must not fail to United Kingdom, and it is only fair to say mention is tubercles, or shall tumors in that 90 per cent of these were supported, the mouth and throat. These swellings if not actually promoted, by fanciers frequently attack the tongue, in which This is a very remarkable state of affairs case the calf is unable to drink. They and so far as my experience goes, unique. are sometimes found in the mouth, in Probably three-fourths of the fanciers which case they can be removed by the hand; but at other times they are found in the throat, in which case they always prove fatal. Indeed, when this disease of all these ten thousand exhibitors could is deep-seated, the calf may at once be sold for what it will bring. The last dis-This is to us a new disease, though it appears to be common enough amongst thing for a gentleman, with all the oppor calves. It shows itself by a sharp cough

> some very bad cases, a third certainly SWINE DISEASES AND DISINFECTANTS. Dr. Klein has been experimenting with chlorine as an air-disinfectant, especially in respect to swine-disease, this being easily conveyed by the air. He experite fowls, and at a show, men and women mented with two pigs-one healthy, the other diseased-confined in the same stable, and in an atmosphere impregnated with as much chlorine as the animals could endure without evincing discomfort The healthy pig remained well for so long

the inexperienced very like pleuro-pneu-

monia. On opening up the throat of a

dead calf, and laying bare the secret of

the trouble is found-namely, small

worms, gathered in little bunches at inter

vals from the mouth to the lungs. These

creatures, it appears, have no power to

coils, and cause great irritation to the

death. Fortunately, however, the cure

is simple—namely, a glass of turpentine

mixed with a little linseed oil. If one

ing required. One good fumigation would effectually disinfect a compartment in which a diseased pig has been.-Science.

Agricultural Items.

smother wire grass, the grass cannot thrive in the dense shade.

THE Southern Lumberman tells of an in stance in Dougherty County, Ga., where in the middle of a marsh that covered several acres a pipe was driven down till at thirty feet i truck rock. Twenty feet of drilling pierced this, and then the water began to run out till the marsh was dry, when the hole was filled with large stones to secure continued drainage. This same plan drained a marsh in Kalamazoo County, this State, cheaply and effectually.

THE Rural Canadian says: "If you are breeding cattle get a good bull and keep him f you calculate to breed Durhams, do so; i Holsteins or any other breed, do so; but don breed to a Durham bull one year and a Holstein the next. You must stick to one thing if you expect to breed good grades of either; and more than this, a cow that has once been bred to a scrub bull, if bred promiscuously to different bulls, even of the same breed, will never produce as good calves as she would if bred several times in succession to the same individual bull."

THE value of salt as a fertilizer is as unquestionable as that of plaster. And yet there are cases where both of these fertilizers have failed to show any useful effects. This fact, however, cannot be taken as proof that either substance possesses no fertilizing value, but rather that in those cases where they have failed there has been already a surplus of the elements of these substances in the soil, or else an absence of others equally necessary. Nature never crowds herself. Enough is sufficient, and a surplus above the need remainsidle. There have been bundant instances where both salt and plaster have been found of the greatest value to certain crops, as with salt for wheat and mangles, and plaster for corn and clover.—N.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Ohio Farmer says Some farmers can not use a stone boat with out its getting out of order, and they find themselves unable to adjust it properly Others will make any machine work, and will POWELL BROS. often combine two machines so that it will do dott Springboro, Crawford Co., Penn something for which it was not originally inended. The other day I noticed a farmer who has got out of the rut. He had, to save labor adjusted a single-row corn planter to a plow sulky, and was planting corn at a rapid ate. To save marking out the field, which would have taken him the best part of a day, he was using two horses, and then by using a guide stake at each end, he made each row independently straight. The 'off' wheel of the sulky was the mark for the 'near' wheel to come back by.

A WESTERN New York correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from Monroe Co., says: "It is pretty certain now that the acreage in potatoes will be less than for several rears past. The continued lowness of price has discouraged farmers who had been holding and who have at last sold for little more than potatoes could have been delivered for in Rochester last fall. A very few may be plant ing more than one or two years ago; but many for marketing, will now plant little more than of growing potatoes in drills is increasing Those who have followed this method for year claim that they get better crops, with very light increase in labor, and that mainly in dig

The Poultry Bard.

THE Rural New Yorker commends the Wyandottes, saying: "They have thus far given us the largest number of eggs of any of the breeds tried. As sitters, they are patient and faithful, but easily broken. As mothers, they are gentle and attentive. The only objection that we can make to this almost faultless breed is that the eggs are rather small."

STEPHEN BEALE, writing in the Country Gentleman on the subject of fancy have but a very small plat of ground on which to breed their birds, and I feel sure that if the aggregate space at the disposal be gauged, it would not average a quarter of an acre each. I have known some of the very best specimens, from an exhibition point of view, bred under most unfavor able conditions, and it is no uncommon tunities that money and space can com mand, to be beaten in the show pen by a workingman, who had none of these advantages. I could take you to pit villages and manufacturing towns in the northern and midland districts of England where fowls, especially of the Game, Game Bantam and Hamburgh varieties, are bred in enormous numbers, and provide a healthenter the skin, but remain in these little ful and pleasant recreation, both mental and physical, to those who earn their livsuffering animal, and, if neglected, cause ing either in the bowels of the earth or in close, dusty factories. To many of these poultry breeding has been an incalculable boon, keeping them from vices to which does not effect a cure, a second, or, in their dull, monotonous lives make them specially liable. These men know what they are doing. They are keen fanciers, and understand the science of breeding thoroughly. I have known a workingman refuse \$200 for a game cock, slthough the money was lying on the table before him Their wives, too, take an equal interest in alike will be seen criticising the birds and awards. A judge has to know his work well ere he officiates at one of these local shows."

> Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. & \$1 Clenn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 25c. GermanCornRemover kills Corns & Bunions Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye-Black and Brown, 50c. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 250

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OWOSSO PEAS are recommended as a good crop to BREEDING STABLES

> LOUIS NAPOLEON 207, ire of Jerome Eddy, 2:16½; Spinella, 2:26½ Myrt'e, 2:27½; Louis R., 2:29½, and ten others with trials in 2:21 to 2:38. Season, \$100.

CEORCE MILO 1313. Brother of Jerome Eddy. Season, \$50 00. **FUROR 3026.**

By King Rene; dam by George Wilkes. Season \$50 00. JO CAVIN 564, Sire of Cora Bell, 2:2914. Season, \$25. To insure \$35.00.

BONNIE WILKES 3261, By Bourbon Wilkes; dam by Alexander's Ab-dallah. Season, \$25. To insure, \$35. DEWEY & STEWART, Owosso, Mich.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BREDILIVE TOCK



Clydesdale Horses, Percheron-Norman Horses, English Draft Horses, Trot-ting-Bred Roadsters, Imported French Coachers, Cleveland Bays and Shetland Ponies, Holstein & Devon Cattle,

No further evidence is needed of the UNUSUAL CARE with which our stock has beer selected than the fact that HUNDREDS of animals imported and sold by us during a carser of ten years every one we believe, including a'l kinds and all breeds, is now alive and doing well, with the exception of only five. We feel safe in saying that no other establishment in America can approach such a showing for the length of time and the large number of animals.

ber of animals.

No careful and judicious person will fail to well consider this important fact in making his purchases. We invite critical inspection of our stock and careful comparison with that of any other establishment. ther establishment.
PRICES LOW! TERMS EASY! Visitors welcome! Correspondence solicited! Circular free! Mention Michigan Farmer. Address



REED & BRAIDWOOD. ALMONT, MICH.

Importers and breeders of Percheron Horses. Have on hand a choice lot of stallions and mares of our own selection in France. Also a choice lot of grade stallions and mares. Imported stock registered in Stud Book of France. Parties in want of horses combining both individual merit and choice breeding should call and see our stock. Prices low; terms easy; particulars on ap plication. Address as above. f3-6m

L. C. DRAKE, WESTON, - - MICH.,

PERCHERON HORSES.

Two beautiful stallions, imported Nomed and Bob Nagle in service. Good pasture at 50 cents per week.

TREMONT 1565, IF Record. 2:28 1-2.

ired by Belmont, sire of Nutwood (record 2:18%) tidgewood (record 3:19): dam, Virginia by Alex-nder's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid (record :14). For terms and catalogue address W. A. GIBSON, Jackson, Mich,

WILSON'S Cabinet Creamery & Barrel Churn AND ALL DAIRY SUPPLIES.



The woman's friend. It saves three-fourths of the labor in butter making; easily operated; you raise sweet cream from sweet milk; you have sweet milk to feed which trebles its value. Send for described the same of the same r. Agents wanted. Address FLINT CABINET CREAMERY CO., FLINT, MICH.

NEWEST & BEST THE MACK DOOR HANGER.

Cannot be thrown from the track; runs at the touch of a finger while carrying the heaviest door; it is the strongest hanger made, and the only hanger in the world having a Lathegrooved Roller; fron track; strongest in the market, and has the only perfect splice in use. THE MACK DOOR HANGER CO. Sole Proprietors. For descriptive circulars and price address

OSCAR HOPKINS, Manager, Romeo, Mic M. L. RICE Proprietor of the Utica Poultry Yards, Utica, Mich Breeder of thor-Breeder of thor-ughbred high-class poultry. Eggs for hatch-ing. Send for de-ptive circular

DIMON CREEPERS.

In this new breed of fowls are combined more desirable qualities than in any other variety ex-tant. They are the "Ne plus ultra" of all do-mestic fowls. Eggs can be obtained from the originator for \$3 per sitting. Orders received now and booked as received. All inquiries will be promptly answered. Address juy20 JOHN DIMON, Walkerville, Ont.

MILFORD FANCIERS

breed high-class Light Brahmas, White Cochin Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Brown and Whit Leghorns; also Pekin Ducks. Eggs for hatchin 3150 per sitting of 13. Order soon; eatisfactio guaranteed. Address N.A. CLAPP, mr31- Milford, Mich.

EGGS FOR HATCHIND. Pure-bred Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rock

THE POULTRY RAISER, Only 25c. for 12 numbers of 16 pages each. Send 2c. stamp for

copy. R. B. MITCHELL, Publisher, Chicago, 111

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Sedgwick STEEL WIRE Fence

SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.





Wide Front Cut And Direct Draft.

The only successful CENTER DRAFT MOWER manufactured. The lightest Draft Mower in the world. With largely increased capital, new and extensive buildings, equipped with special machinery and skilled workmen, we are prepared to furnish a Mower that HAS NO EQUAL. AGENTS WANTED

N ALL UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY. SEND FOR LLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

EUREKA MOWER CO., UTICA, N.Y.





and many other farm-implements for the next 30 days of J. A. FIELD & CO.



For Ensilage and Dry Fodder.

The heaviest, strongest, and best Cutters in the World. Adapted to all kinds of powers, very easy running, and have immense capacities. A trial of the Ross Machines in competition with others will fully substantiate the above claims. Illustrated circular and book on Ensilage sent free. E. W. ROSS & CO., SPRINGFIELD, Ohio.



Pat Channel Can Creamer Used in dairies now all over the U.S. Makes more butter than any other process with less foe. We manufacture chdrns, butterworkers, etc. First order at wholesale where we have no agents. Agents wanted. Send for circulars. WM. E. LINCOLN CO., Warren, Mass., and Ft. Atkinsou, Wis. 13eow10t



a28-m26-j23-jy21-a18-s15 OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL—A full and complete history of the Poland China hos; sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. S? RAWN. Newark Ohio. Fortien

June 2

WEST MICHIGAN

The West Michiga ciety, which now n members, met at Mush current month, with tendance, considering and the location. T gives a report of the which we make the fo The region about ductive of other thing shingles. It is one strawberry culture it

year only one town in the shipments of thi Norton, one of the Muskegon city. The small fruits is rapid young orchards of the are numerous. Presid South Haven, called th and after music and welcome, the secretar Rev. J. F. Taylor, of Co., on the Propagati Mr. Taylor said: "V trees and fruit buds c of mail that will resis grees below zero at le produce them is an i At the present time p market are largely south, or are propaga cured in a warmer cli assigned for this is th seedling peaches, and tude where yellows assumption is that to such stock are more h to disease than those gathered nearer home trees we go to Russia. vines we look well to For ironclad ornamen go south. Why should each trees or the pits Pits grown in a northe least the merit of accli from trees that have I a number of years. P are seldom extensively sery. They seem to hardy than natural fr ever, I am not sure.

small way seem to ind trees are very much capacity for enduran ceptions, and from secure something be have, by selecting the appear from time to ti we know, most of the offered to the public ar Systematic effort to pro peach tree, with buds tense cold, seems to be ford trees are the most tion, but the fruit but enduring cold as do so How can we combine th of the Crawford with productiveness of the Hale's Early? Perhaps in cross-fertilization of would secure the desire But the main questio answered: Does the co propagating peach tree

results to horticulturist

seedling trees, brought

produce a degenerate

climated and incapable

temperature? Might v

stock from pits of C

results? But here I am jection that pits from t from all taint of yellow our fears but not to ou it is evident to every on yellows, that seedling frequently diseased th Many times we find the coming from the root of the bud. Why is this, inferior or wanting in only by acclimation? pursued to counteract y stock a weakening proc tion of the tree, resulting destruction of orchards? that the variety of the f by the bud inserted in t not the stock have so life, health, and hardi Can we grow a good tr has a poor constitution seedlings are desirable results, let us have all gated in this way; but evidence that this is the affirm that trees produce ded fruit are less hardy In the discussion whi morning, Mr. La Fleur he believed in the use

trees. But from any pi strong trees and some These should be pulled strong ones allowed to buds for propagation noticed that in a row of kind some will be of ve and productive of super these trees should be ta propagation. There w variation in growth of pits, and again the str destroyed. He did not parative merits of pits and seedlings; had used easiest obtained. He ha lows from home grown pits nor buds from di grow. Trees propage

grown here are undoubt R. R. Cockburn said in Chicago, of yellows others, and one had sold a Rochester nurseryms of Fennville had started would not allow them oldest peach tree in Mu ling, 30 years, and it is

Joseph Lannin said y grow when the tree was

fected, but when badly grow at all. Mr. Taylor trees were more liable budded trees. He had Mr. LaFleur had not no

\$11.15 p m 47.20 p m 46.45 p m 411.45 a m

1885.

SEMENIS.

WIRE Fence

AGR'L TOOL CO.

owers, and Engines,

GR'L WORKS, ery Co., New York

t Cut

R DRAFT MOWER Draft Mower in the ed capital, new and d with special ma-

ITORY. SEND FOR

WER CO.,

w Idea.

Invincible Riding Cul-or has had an entirely leas added to it to make easiest handled riding ator on the market. er particulars sent napplication now be livincible can now be ried into a perfect ried into a perfect ried into a perfect are manufacturing a

iding cultivator, are manufacturing a ine of Walking Cultipph, Gem, and Tip Top, and and single tongues are fitted with 4, 5 cm so re wood beams, with desired, now offered the farmer, them, write us for catith full particulars.

CO., FREEPORT,

WANT

VAL MONE

n do so by buying

it Evaporators.

RAIN DRILLS.

ny other farm-imple-for the next 30

, Mo., U. S. A.

E MILLS.

& CO.,

N. Y.

ANTED

Draft.

WEST MICHIGAN FRUIT-GROW-ERS.

The West Michigan Pomological Society, which now numbers nearly 100 members, met at Muskegon the first of the current month, with moderately large attendance, considering the busy season and the location. The Allegan Gazette gives a report of the proceedings from which we make the following extracts: The region about Muskegon is pro-

shingles. It is one of the centers of to keep the climbing cutworm from grape strawberry culture in the State. Last year only one town in the State exceeded the shipments of this fruit made from Norton, one of the towns close by Muskegon city. The cultivation of all young orchards of the apple and peach are numerous. President W. Phillips, of South Haven, called the meeting to order, and after music and the addresses of Rev. J. F. Taylor, of Douglas, Allegan Co., on the Propagation of Peach trees Mr. Taylor said: "We want irouclad trees and fruit buds covered with a cost of mail that will resist the cold to 20 degrees below zero at least. How shall we produce them is an important question. At the present time peach trees for our market are largely brought from the south, or are propagated from pits procured in a warmer climate. The reason assigned for this is that they are pits of seedling peaches, and come from a latitude where yellows is unknown. The assumption is that trees propagated on such stock are more hardy or less liable to disease than those grown from pits gathered nearer home. For hardy apple trees we go to Russia. For hardy grapevines we look well to their acclimation. For ironclad ornamental trees we do not go south. Why should we go south for peach trees or the pits to produce them? least the merit of acclimation. They are from trees that have resisted our winters are seldom extensively used in the nursery. They seem to be regarded as less hardy than natural fruit. Of this, however. I am not sure. Experiments in a small way seem to indicate that seedling trees are very much like the parent in capacity for endurance. There are exceptions, and from these we hope to secure something better than we now have, by selecting the best specimens that food for the larvæ. President Phillips appear from time to time; but, so far as we know, most of the new varieties now offered to the public are chance seedlings. Systematic effort to produce an iron-clad peach tree, with buds that will resist inense cold, seems to be wanting. Crawford trees are the most hardy in cultivation, but the fruit buds are tender, not enduring cold as do some other varieties.

would secure the desired result. But the main question still remains unanswered: Does the common method of propagating peach trees secure the best results to horticulturists? Do not pits of seedling trees, brought from the south, produce a degenerate stock, one unacclimated and incapable of resisting a low temperature? Might we not hope that stock from pits of Crawford, Mixons, Barnards, and Stumps would give better results? But here I am met with the objection that pits from the south are free from all taint of yellows. This appeals to our fears but not to our reason. I think it is evident to every one conversant with yellows, that seedling trees are more frequently diseased than budded fruit. Many times we find the diseased sprouts coming from the root of the tree, below the bud. Why is this, unless the pits are inferior or wanting in qualities gained only by acclimation? Is not the process pursued to counteract y llows in nursery stock a weakening process to the constitution of the tree, resulting in widespread destruction of orchards? * * * I am aware that the variety of the fruit is determined by the bud inserted in the stock: but does not the stock have some effect on the life, health, and hardiness of the tree? Can we grow a good tree on stock that To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. has a poor constitution? If pits from seedlings are desirable to secure the best results, let us have all our stock propagated in this way; but I do not find any evidence that this is the case. Who can affirm that trees produced from our bud-

How can we combine the vigorous growth

of the Crawford with the hardiness and

Hale's Early? Perhaps systematic effort

in cross-fertilization of approved varieties

ded fruit are less hardy?" In the discussion which followed next he believed in the use of home grown trees. But from any pits will come some strong trees and some spindling ones. These should be pulled out and only the buds for propagation, it should be noticed that in a row of trees of the same and productive of superior fruit. From these trees should be taken the buds for propagation. There will be the same easiest obtained. He had no fear of yellows from home grown pits, for neither pits nor buds from diseased trees will or in his postal card, written April 17th, grow. Trees propagated from buds an exact copy of which is as follows: grown here are undoubtedly the best.

R. R. Cockburn said men gather pits in Chicago, of yellows peaches and all others, and one had sold many bushels to Rochester nurseryman. Mr. O'Brien of Fennville had started yellows pits but

Mr. LaFleur had not noticed any partical I will. It is as follows:

cular difference. Seedlings are generally the hardier, and the hardy, healthful trees had planted a large number of yellows pits and only four of the whole grew more than a few inches.

Note that a few inches.

You on your promise to put cut in April number of Fruit Recorder.

Respectfully,

EVART H. SCOTT. pits and only four of the whole grew

Mr. W. A. Smith, of Benton Harbor, read a long paper entitled "How Can We Protect our Fruit from Insect Enemies?" and gave some of the best known remedies to prevent their ravages, such as swine in the orchard to exterminate the codling moth by destroying the fallen fruit, bandages to trap the canker worm, jarring for the curculio, spraying trees with London purple or Paris green to kill ductive of other things than lumber and the apple maggot, bands of tarred paper vines and peach trees, and spraying or jarring the trees to catch the cherry

In the discussion, W. A. Brown, of Stevensville, said the apple borer, so far see that Mr. Mathews in his affidavit says Muskegon city. The cultivation of all as his experience goes, never attacks Mr. Purdy's version of my letter of sound apple trees, but only those that March 16th, is an extract and not an exact have been injured in some way. One copy, as Mr. Purdy gives it. good result of our severe winter has been the general destruction of the codling and after music and the addresses of moths. He knew this from examination (Woodruff Red grape) have been so in of the bands left about his apple trees over winter. The larvæ were there in great must vent his spite on some one, and so numbers, but not more than one in 100 was alive. We should take advantage of the weakness of our enemy and make our warfare the more effective. Spraying with poisonous solutions was very effectual last year and should be followed

> Mr. Cockburn said the thrip may be killed by spraying with a solution of one pound of sulphur and four of unslacked lime in a barrel of water. The thrip infests the Delaware more than any other grape, hence he would separate the Delaware from others. He suggested the running of all vines in one direction so they may be laid down more easily for Red grape to sell again. They must be winter protection.

From the last report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Secretary Knisely | behalf, especially Mr. Green, Mr. Lovett. read of successful experiments in killing cut-worms with leaves of any succulent Pits grown in a northern latitude have at plant. One man thus caught 1,538 worms on less than a fourth acre and saved al his melon vines save one. The leaves a number of years. Pits of budded fruit may be poisoned with Paris green or London purple, in water, or dusted on in mixture of flour and laid dusted side down, and the worms become their own executioners. Little bundles of clover answer the same purpose.

Mr. Jos. Lannin believed in clean cullay eggs where there is no prospect of these letters he shall be gratified. believed in plowing under buckwheat, believing it in some way prevented the cut-worm from thriving.

S. G. Antisdale of Benton Harbor said the rust of the blackberry and blackcap raspberry was as contagious as yellows in peaches and canes affected by it should be rooted out and destroyed instantly.

Mrs. G. H. LaFleur, of Allegan, had prepared a paper on "Shrubs and Flowers for the Lawn, the Garden and the House' productiveness of the Chili, Barnard, or which was read by Mr. LaFleur, and which was highly commended and a vote of thanks tendered the author.

Mr. H. Dale Adams believed the geranium the "queen of flowers" for the lawn and house, and commended it and

the coleus for bedding purposes. E. C. Reid, of Allegan, defended the rose. As to insects, he had found little trouble from any but the slug, and white hellebore sprinkled in water, or dusted roses, such as may be obtained of Dingee & Conard, of West Grove, Penn,, roses, most fragrant and brilliant ones, too, may be had constantly from June till November. The hybrid perpetuals are still more frequent blooming. To gain this end, lay the bushes, after first blooming, down nearly to the ground, confining them with forked sticks. New branches will start and bloom abundantly.

THE FRUIT RECORDER AND ITS EDITOR.

Mr. E. H. Scott Replies to A. M. Pardy, and his Strictures on the " Woodruff Red'

ANN ARBOR June 12, 1835. I think it is not necessary to make an extended article in answer to Mr. Purdy's communication in your issue of June 9th. A few words will cover it. Mr. Purdy did not accept my proposition, and if he had it would be null and void, as it was conditional on the insertion of electro of Woodruff Red grape in April number morning, Mr. La Fleur, of Allegan, said of Fruit Recorder. Even if he had conformed to his agreement, he had no right to say he had "a few strong vines," for not one vine had been sent out at the time his catalogue was strong ones allowed to grow. In getting printed. If he had simply priced the Woodruff Red in his catalogue, it would have been all right and I would not have kind some will be of very thrifty growth said a word; but when he said he had "a few strong vines" he said what was in old orchards appears, they should, in false, and he knew it. Now in regard to addition to good cultivation, be freely his article in the June number of Recor. variation in growth of the buds as of the | der, which I have just received. The pits, and again the striplings should be most of his article has been answered in ing experiment by H. W. Rockwell, of destroyed. He did not know about com- the Michigan Farmer of May 19th. Mr. Parative merits of pits of budded fruit | Purdy claims that the electro of Woodand seedlings; had used the latter because | ruff Red grape was received too late for insertion in April number of Recorder.

> Evart H. Scott, Ann Arbor, Mich. Our cover pages were so crowded with adv's at the last moment that I could not

> Now, Mr. Purdy tells what is false in this

find room for grape cut.

Very truly, etc.

A. M. PURDY. Now you will see from the above that would not allow them to grow. The the advertisements came in at the The roots which were encountered oldest peach tree in Muskegon is a seed-last moment, and not the cut of through the operation were, of course, ling, 30 years, and it is full of fruit this the Woodruff Red grape. I leave all cut off, the trenches filled with wellyour readers to judge of this for rotted manure and closed. He finished Joseph Lannin said yellows pits will themselves. Now, Mr. Purdy says that by giving each of the trees about a peck grow when the tree was only slightly af- our spite (?) towards him was because he of charcoal mixed with the same quantity fected, but when badly diseased will not | did not insert the electro, and that he has | of ashes. The next year he gathered from grow at all. Mr. Taylor had said seedling proof by another letter in his possession the two outcasts from six to eight bushels trees were more liable to yellows than from me. As Mr. Purdy does not care to apiece of handsome fruit, with about the budded trees. He had not found it so. publish my letter (which was a postal same proportion from the third, which

A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N. April 15, 1885. the hardier, and the hardy, healthful trees DEAR SIR:—Please return the electro of Woodruff Red grape which I sent to

Mr. Purdy in reply sent me the line which I have copied above, to which I sent the following answer:

A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N. Y.

DEAR SIE:—Your card at hand. If I had promised to do a thing I should consider myself bound to do it. Please return electro of Woodruff Red grape to me at once. If you wish you can send at my expense by express. me at once. If you was my expense by express.
Respectfully,
EVART H. SCOTT.

and I was very glad to get it out of the hands of a man who would break his word for a little money which his late advertisements brought. I am glad to And now, ye Editor of Fruit Recorder

says "And probably his sales of it significantly light that he is soured and sends his virus at A. M. Purdy." Don't you worry, Mr. Purdy. The sales of Woodruff Red are over three times what I expected, and not one two-year vine have we left. We like this kind of insignificantly light sales. If it will be any satisfaction for Mr. Purdy to know we have an extra fine lot of one-year vines (which will be two at time of next season's sales). I can inform him that it is so, and I propose to sell them all and thousands of one-year-olds beside. In fact orders are now coming in for next season's delivery. Mr. Purdy condoles with the men who have purchased the Woodruff very thankful to "ye tender-hearted scribe" for being so sorrowful in their and Mr. Caywood. I might mention a score of other friends (?) of Mr. Purdy. but the above I think will suffice.

In closing I have this to say: If Mr. Purdy means to keep this matter before the public and throw mud I have a great many letters from thoroughly reliable men, in which the writers are dying (to use a common expression) to show what Mr. Purdy is, and wish me to take the matter in hand. I care not one iota for Mr. Purdy, and do not wish to take up ture in the fall to prevent the ravages of other people's fights; but if Mr. Purdy the cutworm, saying the moth will not is anxious for the publication of some of

> Very truly yours, EVART H. SCOTT.

PARIS GREEN AND LONDON PURPLE.

Are They Preferable to Pure Arsenic fo Destroying Insect Pests.

Under the head of Horticultural Notes. I have just been reading in the FARMER of May 26, Prof. Cook's reasons, as you give them, for recommending Paris green and Lon. don purple, instead of white arsenic for the destruction of insect pests. With all due respect for the professor, for I do esteem him highly, I must say these reasons are novel, to say the least. Why he should recommend these articles. which cost from two to four times as much as the pure arsenic, where a pound of the latter will go farther than three or four pounds of either of the other articles hellebore sprinkled in water, or dusted upon the foliage was quickly destructive of this pest, and his season is short any way. By setting a bed of "ever-blooming" in the arsenic they contain. That the vay. By setting a bed of "ever-blooming" in the arsenic two would lead to more casual roses, such as may be obtained of Dingee is not apparent. All the virtue there is ties than by the use of either of the other articles named, is mere conjecture, and is not sustained by facts. It may be that white arsenic is "readily soluble in water," but I have not found it so, for more during the season, and capable of when put into water it readily sinks, and the water has to be frequently agitated in order to get the strength of the poison. Even if it is readily soluble, the professor is too sensible a man not to know that there is no possible danger of poisoning the soil, and thereby vegetation, as was clearly shown a few years ago by a series of experiment, in Michigan, and also at the National Agricultural Department at Washington. Most of your readers will probably remember that Col. S. P. Duffield, of Dearborn, analyzed several hills of potatoes, tops as well as tubers, where large quantities of arsenic had been applied to the ground about the vines, and also to the vines, and not a trace of same result was obtained in a series of experiments at the Agricultural Department in Washington. I have had large experience in the use of arsenic in the destruction of insect pests, and I consider it perfectly safe, -as safe at least as either of the other articles,-and I had much rather pay from 15 to 25 cents per pound for it, than a much larger price for either of the other articles.

J. S. TIBBITS.

Management of Old Orchards. As soon as the first symtom of failure manured in connection with the application of lime or leached ashes. The follow-Utica, N. Y., cannot fail to be interesting in this connection. The experiment was performed upon three trees standing in his grounds, none of which was less than 30 years old. One of the trees, an old-fashioned Newtown Pippin, had borne moderately; the other two made out between them to perfect about a dozen apples a year. Summer before last, he undertook the renovation of these trees. For this purpose he opened trenches between them, say ten feet in length, two feet in depth and about eight feet equidistant from tree to tree. had always been a moderate bearer.

Bearing orchards commonly lose their vigor and give small and poor fruit when

allowed to grow in grass lands without any cultivation. If the soil is naturally rich a shallow plowing and an occasional harrowing will restore their vigor. If plowing cannot conveniently be given, they may be improved by being converted to pas ure for sheep, adding occasionally a top-dressing of manure in autumn. Sheep will serve in part to enrich the land, keep the grass grazed short and pick up the

prematurely fallen fruit, infested with

worms and insects. The amount of cultivation or top dressing to be given to such orchards must be determined by the annual growth of the shoots. If less than a foot in length, more vigor must be imparted to them: if more than a foot and a half in length, the trees are quite thrifty enough.

As to the matter of pruning, it is erroneously supposed by some that when trees become old, heavy pruning will restore their vigor in the absence of good cultivation. The correct method of treatment is very moderate and gradual pruning in connection with the best of cultiva-

It often happens that fruit on large trees is worthless, and it becomes an important object to change the top by grafting or budding it with some better variety. In this case, instead of cutting off large branches and grafting them at once, it is better to prune the top in part, which will cause an emission of vigorous shoots. These are then budded or grafted with ease and success. As the grafts gradually expand by growth, the remainder of the top may, by successive excisions, be entirely removed. When trees are not too old and the ground is kept cultivated, good-sized trees are thus obtained much sooner than by setting out young ones.

A Connecticut orchardist gives the followinging judicious mode of renewing the old tops of trees formerly regarded as worthless: "These trees I commenced grafting six years ago last spring. I began at the top and grafted one-third of the tree each year. It therefore required three years to complete the entire heads of the trees. I like this method better than other methods for grafting large trees, as it gives the grafts a good opportunity to get well started. Cutting off and grafting the top first, gives the grafts there the best possible chance, while the necessary reduction of the top throws the sap into the remaining side branches which fits them well for grafting the fol lowing year. The third year the lowest branches, being made ready in the same way, may be grafted successfully. By this mode, when the grafts are put in on the side branches they are not shaded by the heavy shoots above them, and have an unusual supply of nourishment to carry them forward. One of these trees so treated is now seventy-five years old, and has an entirely new and vigorous head grafted with an excellent variety. When commenced with it, the fruit was only fit for cider and it was thought the tree should be cut down. Four years ago, the bearing year, I obtained from it ten bushels of apples, the next year eight bushels and the subsequent year, only six years from the time I began to graft it, I gathered 284 bushels of excellent fruit. I consider this tree now worth \$100. The cost of grafting it was about \$5.

The bearing year of apple trees which yield excessive crops is only every alternate year, but by thinning out a large portion of the fruit while yet small, the exhaustion will not be so great as to render the tree barren the second and it will

Horticultural Notes.

BEANS produce an enormous crop in deeply renched soil, and are much improved by sur face manuring:

A TENNESSEE horticulturist claims the very best strawberry to fertilize the Crescent is the Ironclad. A discussion on the identity of the Ironclad with Phelps' Seedling left the matter still undecided.

MR. PARKER EARLE, of Anna, Ill., will this cear market 45 acres of strawberries. He put out 30 acres of new plants this spring. He considers the Crescent the most profitable market berry, in which opinion many other growers coincide.

CABBAGES and cauliflowers will do better upon old ground, which is rich and mellow from previous cultivation. The manure should arsenic could be found in either. The be old and well rotted, as green manure will not make a solid head, although it may make a rank growth of leaves. Many of our good gardeners are using artificial manure for these crops, applying no stable or barnyard manure, excepting such as may have been put in for a revious or earlier crop.

> MR. C. M. MERWIN, of Medina, Tenn., says his strawberries were nearly entirely destroyed by the tarnished plant bug, which in his vicin ity is especially partial to the Sharpless. The bug seems to prefer the sweeter varieties, the Crescent being untouched if any other sorts an be found. According to Mr. Merwin's bservation, the bugs are more numerous on patches that have been well worked and

> MR. J. A. BAUER, of San Francisco, has dis covered a new remedy for the phylloxera, in the introduction of finely divided quicksilver nto the earth around the stalk. Neither the phylloxera nor any small, slow going insect can live more than a few hours in the atmos. phere created in a close space or in the earth, a ordinary temperature, by finely divided mercury. The mercurial preparation is permanent, and does not affect even the most delicate rootlets, unless perhaps in case of direct con act with the globules.

THE Gardeners' Monthly says: "In trans-planting evergreens of all kinds from the woods, the best way to save their leaves is to cut them half back with the hedge shears and when any come from the nurseries with bad roots which have accidentally become dry, a severe cutting back will often save them The leading shoot must be cut away or the side branches will not come out well. Evergreen hedges require attention as they grow. Where the height desired has been attained, the top and strong growths should be cut back while they are still watery. The side shoots need not be touched till midsummer. All wise people now employ the conical shape for hedges. In cutting back the top growth at this season,

the confcal form can still be preserved.

ing incident: "A short time Samuel, Asa, and Joe Holaday, of Scappoose, took a trip over to the Lewiston river, in order to look into the resources of that region. They found it a most beautiful country and one that offers many inducements to settlements. The part visited lies off in the direction of Mount St. Helena, and is composed of both timber land and fine open tracts which abound in game, large and small. While encamped on the river they discovered an object that was as novel and interesting as it was beautiful and striking. In their rambles through the pine woods, they suddenly came upon a fallen tree across the path which, on inspection, they found to be hollow. Through a knot-hole they could see something white, and at once began to investigate. They sawed into the log and were surprised to find that the whole interior of the log was filled solidly with honey. They at once brought from their camp some of their vessels to fill with this sweetest of all nature's productions. Their buckets and pans were soon filled. Then they sawed off another length of the log. and found it still solid with the honey. and found it still solid with the honey. N. E. SPRINGSTEEN'S until they had opened up 10 feet of pure, lovely honey, which yielded a comb that was in many places four inches thick. Of this find they carried away 180 pounds, which they declared was the finest they ever tasted, being far richer than the tame honey which they produce."

Bees and Peaches.

A correspondent in the London Garden, from Wales, remarks as follows: "I know of no better way of securing a heavy crop of peaches and nectarines, than by putting a colony of bees in the house when the trees are in bloom. This has been my practice for several years past in the case of a house in which the trees come into flower in March, and the result is always satisfactory. When the bees are in the house we never brush the flowers or shake the trees in the hope of fertiliz. ing the flowers: this work is left entirely to the bees, and they do it effectually. I have thinned 900 small nectarines from a tree which covers a piece of trellis four yards square, and several hundred more will have to be taken off before the crop s a safe and ordinary one. This, I think, is proof enough as to the advantage of employing bees, and those who think such work does the bees harm make a great mistake, as they, thus get a supply of food before it is plentiful out-of-doors; and I have noted that I have for two years secured my first swarm and earliest-filled

A GEORGIA paper tells this bee story: This morning Mr. Hall went out to his bee-hives alone. They are situated 100 yards from his residence, beneath a dozen large pine trees. Mr. Hall ocened a hive containing thousands of the insects, and attempted to transfer them to another and larger hive. As soon as the bees were released they commenced a fierce onslaught upon Mr. Hall. They swarmed upon his head and face, and the air seemed alive help. It was some minutes before a negro servant came to his rescue and drove the bees off by turning a small garden hose upon them Mr. Hall was insensible, and Dr. Tupper was called in. He found that Mr. Hall's injuries were very serious. His head and face swelled to almost twice their natural size, and he suffered the greatest agony. His sight was completely gone, and he recovered consciousness only a few minutes before his death to say Take them away!" Mr. Hall died in four hours.

disagreeable disease; liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarrh. 100 doses \$1

WHAT WILL convince you of the wonderful curative preperties combined in HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, if the remarkable cures that have been effected by its use fail to impress upon your mind this repeatedly proven fact? Thousands are using it, and all declare that ties a medicine possess-even more than it we claim for it. My friend, if you are sick or in that conditions the same and the same are the s it. My friend, if you are sick or in that condition that you cannot call yourself either sick or well, go and get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and realize yourself how this medicine **CONVINCE** spot, and puts all the machinery of your body into working order.

From the Registrar of Deeds for Middlesex County, Northern District.

County, Northern District.

LOWELL, MASS.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO.: Gentlemen—
It affords me much pleasure to recommend
HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. My health has
been such that for some years past I have
been obliged to take a tonic of some kind in
the spring, and have never found anything
that hit my wants as your Sarsaparilla. It
tones up my system, purifies my blood,
sharpens my appetite, and seems to make
me over. Respectfully yours.

J. P. THOMPSON.

One of our prominent business men said to us the other day: "In the spring my wife got all run down and could not eat anything; passing your store I saw a pile of Hood's SARSAPARILLA in the window, and I got a bottle. After she had been taking it a week she had a rousing appetite, and it did her everything. She took three bottles, and it was the best three dollars I ever invested."

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1 a bottle, or six bottles for \$5. C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

WOODRUFF REDGRAPE

This very large and haadsome red grape is now offered for sale for the first time without restrictions. A seedling of Concord, perfectly hardy, early and exceedingly profitable. Stock limited Parties wishing either to propagate or plant for the chevil and a range to. Parties wishing either to propagate or plant for fruit should apply at once to 127 EVART H. SCOTT, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Apiarian.

Wild Bees in Oregon. The Portland News mentions the follow-

sections from the peach-house bees. I may add that I have a good many colonies of bees, and in my opinion they are useful in a garden at this season, and when managed on the movable-frame system, they are both interesting and profitable.'

Catarrh is a very prevalent and exceedingly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

T LEONARD'S PATENT SPECIE PACKET.

FOR SENDING COINS SECURSLY BY MAIL. Holding any fraction of a dollar; coins can't lose out; fits any exvelope. Wanted in every house. Send 10c for sample dozen post-paid. C. H. LEONARD, 89 Miam Ave., Detroit, Mich.

ARABIAN Heave Powder.
The only Safe and Reliable Remedy. It is Warranted to Cure.
Whistling Heaves relieved but not cured.
Tested for years by hundreds of horsemen.
Most dealers sell it. Send 75c. to F. B. FAR-GO & CO., Lake Mills, Wis., for a package prepaid. Tell jour dealer to handle it. my26eow13t



It is because nothing can be SAFER or MORE DELIGHTFUL for the Tollet or Bath, than a SHAVING SOAP of perfect PURITY and MILDNESS, that this art cle is so extensively used for TOLLET purposes. It is a LUXURY with which no lower of fine soap can AFFORD to be manoquainted. Put up in aguare and round cakes; also, in pound here. Ask your Druggist for it, or send Soc, stamp for trial nample. Be many your Earther uses it. Williams' Genuine Yankes and other Shaving Scopp are the limst in the world.



\$250 A MONTH. Agents wanted. 90 best set ing articles in the world. I sample free Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mick

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Minneapolis Binder MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER WORKS.



CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE INCORPORATED 1883.

For annual announcement and further information apply to the Secretary, 79 to 85-12th street CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago Trains

Canada Division.

Leave. going east.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE BAIL.

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office, 66 Woodward ave., cor. Jefferson, Merrill block.

Trains run on Central Standard Time.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail. *10:501 m *8:45 a m *12:45 pm Bay City & Ludington Exp *9:50 pm *6:00 pm Bay City & Ludington Exp \$12:50 a m *11:30 pm

Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains.

*Daily except Sundays †Daily.

C. A. WARREN P. & T. Agt,

Lake shore & michigan south-

Trains run on Central Standard Time.

The 7 10 p m train will arrive, and the 3 00 p m train depart from the Fourth street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street depot. Daily except Sunday.

Up-town ticket office No. 66 Woodward Ave., ocr. Jefferson, Merrill block.

July 27, 1884.

Connections are made at St. Ignace with: The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and all points in Michigan and in the east, south and southeast. Trains leave Mackinaw City 8 50 a. m. and 9 50 p. m. The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. for Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne and the South

7 10 pm

Fayette, Chicago & Cin-cinnati Express..... 6 10 pm

New York Limited Ex..

Michigan Central R. R.

Depot foot of Third street. Ticket offices, 66 Woodward avenue, corner of Jefferson avenue, Merrill block and Depot. All trains arrive and depart on Central Standard time, which is 28 min utes slower than Detroit time. Leave. going west

Patented 1885.

/ay Express \$9,10 p m
Pacific Express \$9,10 p m
Pacific Express \$9,00 a m *6,

Day Express \$9,00 a m *6,

A Rapids Express \$4,00 p m *11

\$9,10 p m *6,

CITY TRAINS. Ratented 1885.

It is as good as life insurance, for it will often eave life and property. The dropping of the pole is always the starter for a general smashup.

Manufactured by the Michigan Mall-able Iron Works, Detroit, of best material. Will fit any wagon pole. Has been adopted by many wagon makers in Michigan. Am anxious to place them the world over. No extra charge for patent. Prices very low. Is a positive protection from pole dropping, no matter how long the tugs. Is amply strong to place leaders.

To Wagon Makers—It will sell a wagon over one without it every time. Can only be ordered from p. E. SPRINGSTEEN, je9 506

167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. GRAND RAPIDS TRAINS.

Day Express. *9.05 a m
Grand Rapids Express. *9.05 a m
Night Express. *9.00 p m
Night Express. *9.10 p m
Sealinaw And Bay City Thain
Mack'w & Marq'e Ex. *9.45 a m
Bay City and Saginaw. *5.10 p m
Night Express. *10.85 p m
TOLEDO TRAINS.

Cincinnati Express. *8.20 a m
St.L. Cin. Clev. and Col \$3.00 p m
Grose Isle Accom. *4.20 p m
Cincinnati Express. \$9.35 p m
Toledo Express. \$9.35 p m





SPECIFICS

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. ONLY \$ BY MAIL POST-PAID

DETROIT, MACKINAW & MARQUETTE A Great Medical Work on Wanhood. Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in man, Errors of Youth, and the untol4 miseries resulting from indiscretions or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the President of which, the Hon. P. A. Bissell, and associate officers of the Board the reader is respectfuly referred.

cate officers of the Board the reader is respectfully referred.

The book should be read by the yeung for instruction and by the afflicted for relief. It will beneaft all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or cleryman.—Argonaut.

Address the Pabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Buifinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the LEAL skill of all other physicians a specialty. HEAL Such treated successfully without an in-THYSELF

R. for Grand Rapids, Fort wayne and the bound and East.

Connections made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the fron and Copper Districts, and with boat lines for Duluth and the Northwest.

Trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

D. McCOOL, FRANK MILLIGAN, Gen'l Supt., Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt.,

Marquette, Mich. DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL-

Depot Foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard Time, which is 23 minutes slower Detroit time. In effect November 16th, 1884.

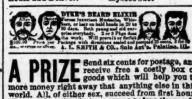
Depart. Arrive.

*Morning Express. 6:30 am 11:45 am *Through Mail. 10:30 am 4:50 pm *Grand Rapids Express. 4:30 am 9:45 pm Holly and Saginaw Ex. 8:00 am 7:45 pm 5:25 am 2:50 am 10:30 pm 5:25 am 5:40 am 7:50 am 5:25 am 5:50 am 7:50 am 7:

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. B

t Daily. *Except Sunday. †Except Saturday
Except Monday.
Pullman aleeper through to Indianapolis, St.
Louis and Chicago.
City Ticket Office 167 Jefferson Avenue.
A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Agt.
W. H. KNIGHT, Commercial Agent.

B. & Q. R. R. the only through line with its own track between Chicago and Peoria or St. Louis and Denver. my.6cow26t



A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will belp you to more money right away that anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At once address Taux & Oo., Augusta, Maine

O. FREEPORT,

Dry Fodder. and best Cutters in inds of powers, very nense capacities. in competition with he above claims. Il-Ensilage sent free. INGFIELD, Ohio.

Can Creamer) all over the U.S.
han any other pro
We manufacture
irs, etc. First order
we have no agents.
nd for circulars.
(NCOLN CO.,
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

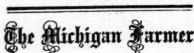
IE MAN WHO MAKES IN WARON Scales, vers, Steel Bearings, Brass Beam and Beam Box, for 860 and he pays the freight-for free lat mention this paper and some of BINGHAMTSH, and hamton, N. Y.

-a18-a15 Poland China hog; ck of all sges and J. & C. STRAWN. Terms, in Advance:

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION: No. 44 Larned Street, West, (Post and Tribune Building) Detroit, Mich.

** Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters registered, or by procuring a money order, othe wise we cannot be responsible for the money.

P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 21 Park Row, New York.



STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1885.

This Paper is entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 90,697 bu. against 93,031 bu., the previous week and 14,956 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments for the week were 25.048 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 611,010 bu., against 662,500 last week and 178.345 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The visible supply of this grain on June 13 was 37,799,919 bu. against 37,234,271 the previous week, and 15,814,837 bu. at corresponding date in 1884. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 565,648 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending June 13 were 368,347 bu., against 741,082 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 4,255,632 bu. against 7,-476,742 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1884.

The market has ruled quiet all week the fluctuations being light, and values slowly working up to the dollar line, which they seem inclined to favor. Trad ing was far from active, but spot was most sought after, showing that while speculative dealing was quiescent there is pool market is quoted firm, with new mix a favorable feeling for the cash article at | ed quoted at 4s. 7d. per cental for spot, 4s. present prices. Sales for the week were 265 cars of spot and 959,000 bu. of futures. The week closed with prices a little below those of Friday, and a rather weak feeling in the trade. Yesterday this market was dull, buyers both for spot and futures being few, and under reports of a like tenor from other points prices dropped a little. Opening prices for spot were about Saturday's figures, but later prices dropped, then reacted, and finally closed with both spot and futures lower than last sales on Saturday. At Chicago wheat was moderately active but weaker, under large sales of futures and more favorable crop reports: No. 2 red closed at 941c. and No. 3 red at 85@884c, prices being a little better and steadier at the close. The Liverpool market is reported better for foreign wheat, and London market also.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from June 1 to June 22: No. 1 No. 2 No. 2 No. 3

			-	hite.	white.	red.	red.
Jun	1			97		97	
06				97%			
44	8			97		9816	
66	4			981%		9814	
66	5	******	1	00	****	1 01	****
64				99	****	1 00%	
46				9916	****	1 01	****
66				00	****	1 01%	
				9914		1 01%	****
44	11			97	****	991/2	
	18			97%		99	****
**	13			97%	****		89
	10			9814	****	98% 99%	
44	10		***	98%	****	9914	****
44	10			9914		1 00	****
				00		1 00	
				9914	****	1 00	
66	22			9914		1 00	904

The following statement gives the closing figures on No. 1 white each day

	July	Aug.	Sept.
Tuesday		****	
Wednesday		1 00	
Thursday	1 001/6		
Friday		1 001%	
Saturday			
Monday	991/2		
For No. 2 1ed the cle	osing p	rices o	n the

various deals each day of the past week

were as follows:			
	July	Aug.	Sept.
Tuesday	1 00%	1 0016	1 02
Wednesday	1 00%	1 00%	
Thursday	1 01%	1 01%	1 02%
Friday		1 00%	
Saturday		1 00%	
Monday	1 00 %	1 001/6	1 01%

There is nothing new in the shape of statistics in regard to the growing crops. The outlook does not improve any, and the reports from California, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Kansas and Illinois presage the most disastrous failure in the wheat crop for twenty years. While this is generally accepted as a true conclusion, the large amount of the old crop yet in the country is used as a potent lever to depress values. With business as it is it is possible to keep down prices, but any activity in the other lines of trade would scessarily cause an advance in the price of wheat. The latest California estimates give 24,000,000 bu. as the probable crop of that State this season; last season it was 56,000,000 bu.

The foreign markets, while kept down by the large offerings of foreign wheats, are stronger than a week ago. The Liverpool market has advanced slightly for American wheats.

The imports of flour and wheat into the May 30, 1885, have been equal to 109,401,-379 bushels of wheat. The farmers' deliveries of home grown wheat during the same period have been equal to 47,196,800 bu. of wheat, making the total supply in 40 000 bushels estimated consumption during 4@6c. he same period, which is on the basis of 1,000,000 bushels per week for 40 weeks. The home wheat crop of 1884 was placed at about 72,000,000 bushels for consump tion for food, which is placed annually at 208,000,000 to 212,000,000 bushels. The remainder of home crop may be 24,803,200 bu., and there is estimated to be on passage for the United Kingdom May 30, 24,192,000 bushels wheat and flour. There are already provided 205,593,379 bushels, leaving to be purchased in foreign countries and shipped in time for arrival and use in this crop season 2,406,621 bushels to 6. 408,621 bushels of wheat and wheat flour to give a full yearly supply. Of course it must be remembered that stocks of twenty to forty millions of bushels are always maintained, in Great Britain, and this has to be provided for as well as the consumpion. Stocks are generally low there, as dealers during the season were afraid to purchase except as demands compelled them to. We look for the new crop to open low, and strengthen as the season

CORN AND OATS.

advances.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 15,483 bu., against 23,237 bu. the previous week, and 11,661 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments were 24,423 bu. The visible supply in the country on June 13 amounted to 5,473, 749 bu. against 6,407,155 bu. the previous week, and 8,450,815 bu at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 923,706 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 771,458 bu., against 837,856 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 8,257,205 bu., against 5,-206,856 bu. for the corresponding period in 1884. The stocks now held in this city amount to 23,003 bu., against 26,568 bu. last week and 58,039 bu. at the corres ponding date in 1884. Corn has improved during the week, and although it closed s little weaker on Saturday prices show a substantial advance from those re ported a week ago. No. 2 mixed is quoted at 49c per bu., and July delivery at 491c. New mixed is quoted at 481c. There is very little speculative trading going on, are only sustained by legitimate consumptive demands. The growing crop, although planted so mewhat late in many sections, is looking well, and while suffering severely from the cutworm promises a fair average yield. The acreage, as a rule, has been increased in the great corn belt, owing to its being planted in the wheat fields that had been winter-killed. The Chicago market has ruled quiet and steady all week, and values are about the same as last reported. No. 2 spot is selling there at 47c per bu., June delivery at 47c, July at 46%c, and Au. gust at 461c. The Toledo market is quoted steady at 49c per bu. for cash, 49c for June delivery, and 491c for July. The Liver-

Augus. The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 34,156 bu. against 34,362 pu. the previous week, and 625 bu, for the corresponding week in 1884. The shipments were 5.674 bu. The visible supply of this grain on June 13 was 3,251,314 bu., against 3,436 072 bu, at the corresponding date in 1884. Stocks in this city on Monday amounted to 58,878 bu., against 60, 112 bu, the previous week, and 25,527 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The exports for Europe the past week were nothing, and for the last eight weeks were 287,870 bu., against 965,518 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1884. The visible supply shows an increase of 435.-179 bu, during the week. Oats are stead v but very quiet, and values show a slight shrinkage. No. 2 white are held at 38c per bu., and No. 2 mixed at 351@354c. There is no speculative demand, and prices are governed entirely by the cash article. The breadth sown this season is large, and the promise is good for a fair vield, in some instances better than last season. From the outlook those who sowed the renowned \$10 a bushel Bohemian oats will not be in a pleasant frame of mind when they try to sell them. There will be a wonderful shrinkage in values, and a large gain in experience. The Chicago market is quiet and a shade lower than a week ago. No. 2 mixed spot are quoted there at 321c per bu., July delivery at 325c. and August at 30c. The Toledo market is bu. The New York market is dull and depressed with prices lower on all grades Quotations there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 37½c; No. 2 do., 38½@39c; No. 1 do. 39c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 40c; No. 3 white, 39c; No. 2 do., 391@40c; No. 1 white, 48c; Western white, 40@44c; State

DAIRY PRODUCTS. There seems to be a little improvement in the tone of the butter market, conse quent upon diminished receipts, bu prices do not appear to have advanced any from the low range noted a week ago. Good to choice creamery is quoted at 16 @18c, and choice packed dairy at 12@13c, with 14c sometimes paid for a choice lot. For low grade stock there is no inquiry. market, as if there is any weakness in the butter this warm weather develops it so city. It looks as if this was the very worst time the market could see this season, and that prices had reached their lowest ebb. Would it not be well to store part of the product at least until the market hardens? We make the suggestion because we do not believe the those in favor of its being good policy.

vanced a little during the week on choice stock, but business is very light, the ex-

J	port demand taking very little,	ina u
J	week closed with a dull feeling	in th
1	trade. Quotations there are as foll	ows:
•	Creamery, fancy, 19	(0)28
		@18
	Creamery, prime	@17
	Creamery, fair to good	@16
	Creamery, ordinary	@14
		0
	State half-firkin tubs and pails, choice. 16	@16
	State half-firkin tubs, etc., fair to good 14	@15
	State, half-firkin tubs, etc., ordinary 11	
	State, Welsh, choice	0
1	State, Welsh, good to prime	0
	State, Welsh, ordinary	0
1	Western imitation creamery, choice 18	
	Western do, good to prime 11	214
	Western dairy, fine 14	
	Western dairy, good 12	
	Western dairy, ordinary,	
	Western factory, choice 10	
	Western factory, fair to good	
	Western factory, ordinary 6	@ 7
	In its weekly review of the marl	cet th

N V. Daily Bulletin of Saturday says: "There is not much to say about the narket to day. Demand is slow from all juarters, the offering fair, and, while about former rates are quoted, the position has become in a measure nominal Holders, to be sure, ask quite as high as any price yet made, especially on the choice and fancy grades, but it is rather broadly intimated that reasonable conces-sions would be granted rather than permit a desirable customer to go away emp ty handed. The make continues full, bu the shipments reported moderate, especially from this State, and receivers, while more anxious to sell their lines of cream ery, do not urge matters, as speculators are indifferent and it is too late in the week to coax back exporters, even were a reduction on cost made, as few positive rders have been received from abroad at any limit.'

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending June 13 were 196,429 lbs., against 278,954 lbs. the previous week, and 246,771 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1884 were 225,180 lbs.

The cheese market is dull and weak with prices showing no improvement. Good to choice full cream State is selling at 7@8c per lb., and State skims at 5@6c. Ohio full cream are quoted at 7@8c, with a slow market. There is a general feeling of depression in the trade owing to the ight demand for stock from all sources. In the Chicago market quotations on new stock are as follows. Young America, full cream, 71@8c; full cream cheddar, 6@61c; flat, 61@61c; skimmed, choice, 4@5c; skimmed, common to good 2@3c; damaged and centrifugal, 1@1c. The New York market is depressed and lower and with the home demand light and uncertain and the foreign trade unsettled and fluctuating, there is not a promising outlook at the moment for holders. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

Ohio flat, prime..... Ohio flat, fair to good. Ohio flat, fair to good...... 5 @ 6 Skims, Pennsylvania, common to good... 3 3 1 The N. Y. Daily Bulletin says of the

"With all former elements of depres sion extant the market has continued or 71d. for July delivery, and 4s. 81d. for the downward turn and cost is once more educed throughout the entire market On the few lots that appeared to come through all right an effort was made to retain 7½c, but if that rate was made at all it proved exceptional, and 7½c proved the top rate for some of the best factories in proper condition, with 7c afterward accepted and the latter practically the best selling basis at the close for anything available, though it is said that some holders imagine they have confidence in

the future and have concluded to carry ver rather than accept the above figures all medium and under grades have natur-lly shown decided irregularity, and 5@ to seemed to be a full rate for some pretfine stock, and holders generally were nxious to find customers at almos any figure.

The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 37s. per cwt., an advance of 6d. per cwt. from the figures reported one we The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 66,736 boxes against 48,876 boxes the previous week and 86,956 boxes the corresponding week in 1884. The exports from all American ports for the week ending June 13 foot up 3,973,897 lbs., against 4,710,460 lbs. the previous week, and 2,529,865 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 5,102,650 lbs.

---WOOL.

At the moment wool and its value is the topic of most interest to a majority of our farmers. Most of them who have flock of sheep have their fleeces ready for market, and whether to accept present price s quiet with No. 2 mixed selling at 35c per or hold on for a time is the problem upon which they are thinking very generally. As will be seen by reports from all over the State published in another column, 25c is the highest price yet paid for good washed fleeces in this State Most of the sales are from 21 to 22c for washed, and 13@15c for unwashed. This is fully 5c per lb. below what our wool. growers should be receiving; but if they decide to sell at those figures, most cer. tainly buyers are not the men to offer them any more. So long as the new clip is coming forward manufacturers, dealers, buyers, and all their allies, will labor assiduously to keep down prices. They will point out the low prices of woolens, the stagnation of trade, the losses sustained by manufacturers, etc., etc., as reasons why wools should sell lower this season than last. It is business for them to get and it would be difficult to say how low stocks just as low as possible and it cer it would sell. The weather is against the tainly is business on the part of wool growers to take the best methods possible o secure every cent they can for an artirapidly that what was fair stock in the cle that has taken them a year to produce. country is frequently started on its way Wool is selling below its value, and there to become "grease" before it reaches the is not a man to-day whose business enables him to form anything of a correct opinion in regard to this staple but knows

The eastern markets are in a quiet state. dealers and manufacturers evidently waiting for something to turn up, or for 13c; do., fancy, 14@15c; fair to good dairy, the Boston market that paper says: weeks 156,598,179 bushels against 160,000,- 10@11c; common grades, 8@9c; inferior, "Business continues on a sound,

The New York market has adal tittle during the week on choice but business is very light, the exemand taking very little, and the closed with a dull feeling in the Quotations there are as follows:

healthy footing, although the prices even of wool remain low and the discouraged ones are prophesying a fall of Michigan X to 25c within ninety days. As the market looks to day, it is more likely that the next three months will see a steady, quiet business at about the present quotations. tions. The announced prospective decline in Michigan is based upon the idea that Texas must certainly go lower before the season is over. Woolens remain quiet, the chief feature being the extraordinary duration of the demand for odd lots of light weight cassimeres for reas sortment. The stocks in the hands of the clothiers are fairly well sold out."

That "prospective decline" in Michigan wool is just too rich for anything; but shows how the market is being worked on rumors and prophecies. The sales in that market the pist week comprised 1, 417,417 lbs. domestic and 30,000 lbs. of foreign against 1,520,000 lbs. domestic and 301,200 lbs. for the same week last year. The total sales of wool in Boston since January 1, 1885, have been 64,128, 117 pounds, against 47,671,500 pounds for the same time last year. This is an in-

ionowing quotations;		
	33	@34
Ohio XXOhio X	32	@33
Ohio X	80	@31
Ohio No 1	30	@32
Michigan X	28	@29
Unmerchantable Ohio	23	@24
Fine Onio delaine	35	@36
Michigan delaiue	32	@33
Michigan delaiue	21	@22
No. 1 combing washed		@35
Three-eighths blood combing	26	@
Kentucky one-quarter blood combing	23	@24
Texas fine, twelve months	21	@24
Texas fine, six to eight months	16	@20
Georgia unwasped	21	@23
Maine supers	31	@33
Wyoming fine	171/	@19%
do medium	20	@
Eastern Oregon	17	@20
Kansas choice fine	18	@21
do medium	20	@22
do fair fine	16	@19
do do medium	16	@17
Montana choice fine	21	@23
do fine medium		@ 52
do off grades		@20
Australian, 1 ew	371/	@39

Of the New York market there is no nuch additional to say. It is under the ame influences as are now dominating that of Boston—only a little more so. We note among the sales XX Ohio at 32c, X Ohio at 30c, Michigan X at 27½c, New York State at 27c, unwashed fleece at 20c fine graded choice Texas at 23c, spring Texas at 13@24c, and spring California at 18c. The Economist of that city rises to remark: "The market is quite inert and price

rule very low. Texas wool arrives freely and the best sorts are meeting with a moderate demand at prices which leave only a very narrow margin. Poor Texas and all other sorts are slow and neglected and an other sorts are slow and neglected at apparently very low rates. In the northern sections the best and purest wools are not off the sheeps' backs yet owing to the coldness of the weather up The farmers have a double of ject in view here—prices are too low to rush wool to market and after washing the sheep it needs a hot sun to bring out the grease or the oil matter to add to its weight. In Ohio they have made some small sales of fine wool at 28c, but at this price farmers are not free sellers. Abroad wool just about holds its own

The London sales now in progress show a slight decline in some grades of Austra lian, but it is more from the condition of the wool owing to the severe drouth experienced there the past season than from any weakness in the trade. Choice wools are quoted scarce and firm. It is reported that the resignation of Mr. Gladstone caused a decline in all grades, and American dealers at once cabled orders for considerable purchases at the decline. Before they could be filled, however, the market reacted, and dealers were unable to close sales except at advanced rates. The orders therefore had to be left unfilled. The Texas Live Stock Journal says:

"The fact cannot be denied that Texas was short last year as compared with the previous year, and this year is 20 per cent below last year. The Texas clip of 1885 is not over 30,000,000 lbs. Next year it wil be less if prices do not rise sufficient fitable basis, from a grower's standpoint. The result of the change in tariff is now evident in the decreased production The story going the rounds now of a

60,000,000 lb, clip in Texas this season should now be laid away until next seaon, as the wool-growers know better. In conclusion we have little to add to what we said last week. If wool-growers rush their clips into market it will most certainly be disastrous to them and they will have to accept any price offered. If they show no disposition to sacrifice their wool, by accepting prices as quoted at present, prices may not advance but it will certain y strengthen the market. You will not have another clip to sell for a year, and a thousand things may happen in that time. Values are at the bottom, and the chances are ten in favor of an advance to one in

favor of a further decline. In this week's issue we give place to letter from Mr. Purvis of Ohio, criticising the awards on Merino sheep at the New Orleans Exposition. As the judging of stock at suck an exhibition is a matter of legitimate criticism, and we could not therefore exclude the communication from our columns. That Mr. John P. Ray can answer the charge made against him we have not the slightest doubt, and we shall be pleased to give him every opportunity to set himself right in the eyes of those who have accused him of allowing his partiality for his friends to get the better of his judgment. The only way such exhibitions can be made of value to the sheep interests of the country 1s to have the awards free from any suspicion of favoritism, and we hope Mr. Ray will or lavoritism, and we nope Mr. May will settle that point so as to put a stop to the rumors that have been floating around the country ever since the awards were made public.

THE law passed by the New York Legislature prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, butterine and other imitations of butter, has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme the wool-growers to send forward their Court of the State. This is not unexpectchances of loss are nearly so many as clips at present values so as to enable ed, as we more than hinted such would be them to turn an honest penny by securing the case when the measure became a law. The Chicago market is firmer for fine them at low prices. To purchase freely It cannot be made a crime to mix lard or stock, owing to light receipts, and holders now would "give them away;" and we suet oil with butter; but it is a fraud to United Kingdom from August 25 1884, to are looking for better prices. Values on note that the Boston Commercial Bulletin sell such a compound as genuine butter, the best stock show some improvement says wool brokers are advising hand-to- and the law should have been based upon the past week. Quotations there are as mouth purchases, evidently for fear of that view of the case entirely. We are follows: Creamery, fancy, 17c; do., com- starting prices upwards should they be- very much afraid that our State law will mon to choice, 14@16c; dairy, choice, 12@ gin buying to any extent. Referring to prove a dead letter from the same reason, and two years must elapse before it can

THE MERINO SHEEP EXHIBIT AT NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have before me letters from breeders of Spanish Merino Sheep in the States of New York and Vermont asking in effect why Ohio sheep did not make a better showing in the matter of taking premiums at New Orleans. Now, while Ohio breeders are willing to be vanquished by merit they object to being beaten by chicanery and trickery of any kind. By way of introduction I want to say one thing, and then I will a "tale unfold" that will show plainly why Ohio sheep did not come off with more honors, and why every premi-

um, with one exception, taken by Vermont breeders, went to the flock of one man or to animals descended from his flock. It is not my purpose to underrate Vermont sheep, for from her flocks Ohio has drawn many a time and oftabut no one will dispute there are as good sheep in Ohio as there are in Vermont, for when an Ohio crease of 16.456.617 pounds. Sales during breeder goes to Vermont for sheep, he, if a he week were made on the bases of the good judge, stops not for a few dollars and generally gets the worth of his money. Please stick a pin here, for I want the reader to remember that some of the best

sheep ever bred in Vermont have been

bought by Ohio men. Remembering this it naturally seems strange to good judges like the New York and Vermont men who wrote the letter. before me, that Ohio got so few of the awards at New Orleans, but when the facts are brought to light the mystery is cleared up and it becomes time for somebody to rise and explain.

The Ohio Spanish Merino Sheep Breeders' Association decided to make an ex hibit, and the late S. W. Thomas and Mr. Dan. Giddings were appointed by the Association to take charge of it. Mr. Thomas got sick, and Capt. J. G. Blue was put in his place. Then 65 of the best Spanish Merinos in Ohio were selected and taken to New Orleans by Messrs. Giddings and Blue. When they arrived they found the Vermont exhibit there in charge of H. C. Burwell, and for a few days things seem ed to be going all right, when John P. Ray, of New York, appeared as one of the committee on awards, and, as the sequel showed, he was the only one who came for this purpose. Then began interested parties to talk of judging the exhibits by one expert instead of by a committee of two and an umpire. This talk did not suit all parties concerned, and Mr. John A. Cross, Superintendent of the Sheep Department, called a meeting of the exhibitors to get their opinion in the matter. This meeting was attended by every exhibitor of sheep, I think, and the first motion was one by H. C. Burwell that Mr. John P. Ray act as the committee on awards without assistance. This motion was promptly voted down and a motion that a committee of three be appointed prevailed. Mr. Cross, who acted as chairman of the meeting, then announced that some names had been handed him. These names were those of John Taylor of Illinois, Geo. W. Robinson of Ohio, and John P. Ray of New York, and these gentlemen were elected by the meeting as the committee. A motion was then made and carried that Mr. Ray act as umpire, and immediately trouble began. Mr. Burwell announced that he would have nothing to do with the exhibition, in fact would not show his sheep, and left the hall. In two minutes or less Burwell bee-line for the Government building.

neeting at which Mr. Ray was made one of the committee and Mr. Taylor was made umpire. The arrangement was concurred in by a majority of the exhibitors and the making of awards began. The awards were made, and every dollar in money premiums taken by Vermont

next morning Mr. Cross called anothe

and got one fourth premium and then withdrew from the show, seeing that merit had nothing to do with placing the awards. Missouri got nothing, not because H. V. Pugsley and S. Jewett have not good sheep but because they were not fortunate enough to be on the slate. Ohio sheep got first on ram lambs, first on year ling ewes and sweepstakes for best ram any age. Besides these they got a few minor premiums. Do you think they got these premiums merely because they happened to be the best sheep in the show? Not at all. They were given because Ohio made the largest exhibit and some thing must be done to give an appearance of fairness to the thing. The fact that the premiums given the Ohio sheep were not. in the opinion of good judges, placed on public interest, it is oscourse a matter for the best animals support this conclusion. Ohio got sweepstakes on ram any age, but it is very probable that if exact justice had been done the premium would have been given to a yearling ram exhibited by J. T. & E. Stickney, of Vermont; and I be lieve a majority of the Ohio breeders would have been satisfied if this had been done. But the programme had been made out and it was necessary to stick to it or the well laid plans of Mr. Burwell and his pet John P. Ray might have miscarried. The plain fact is that Ohio breeders were not afraid of anything in the show except the Stickney ram, and if justice had been done, the ewes from Ohio, carrying dense, long, white and stylish fleeces weighing from 19 to 24 pounds, would have been placed far ahead of the wrinkly, shortwooled "jarry" fleeced animals that were

given the honors over them. There is no doubt in my mind that the awards were arranged before any of the sheep were on the grounds, and in proof of this I will quote from a letter, written by a New York breeder, dated May 4, 1885. He savs:

"DEAR SIR:-I have been waiting for ome account of the New Orleans awards on sheep but as yet have not heard any-thing. Thinking of your stock and es-pecially of the ram bred by Barton I have felt quite anxious to know how you came out. * * * I felt while there if you knew this man (John P. Ray) as well as will show you why I felt so. A few weeks before our annual meeting last winter Mr. Ray and a select few who are directly in-terested in his and Mr. Burwell's stock went to Vermont and organized a new register on this basis: that all sheep not tracing directly to their flocks should not be eligible to their register. Judging from the interest he really must have in the Burwell sheep I thought the rest of you stood a poor show. * * * There has stood a poor show. * * * There has been a great deal of talk about his being

on the committee. That lets the cat out of the bag, and when it is coupled to the fact that Mr. Ray went to Vermont and saw the Burwell sheep before they were taken to New Orleans, it develops the presence of a very large "nigger in the woodpile."

This is how the matter seems to stand Burwell and Ray go off into a flock by hemselves and organize a new Register. Ray buys his rams of Burwell. Burwell take his sheep to New Orleans and by methods known to himself gets Ray on the committee. Ray gives Burwell all the premiums he dares to without running imminent risk of being called a hog in the guise of a gentleman. In short, Ray scratches Burwell's back and Burwell per forms the same operation for Ray.

This has been written at the request of a prominent and very widely known breeder of Vermont, who says:

"I want you or some other Ohio man to publish the facts in some paper and let the world know how H. C. Burwell man-aged to carry off all at New Orleans. * * * So far as I am concerned I want the So far as I am concerned I want the world to know the facts. * * * let us sit back and say nothing." I have set down nothing in malice but

have tried to tell a straight and honest story. Messrs. Burwell and Ray are invited to rise and explain. MILLER PURVIS.

We, the undersigned Ohio breeders of Spanish Merino sheep, believe the above to be a plain statement of fact.

DAN. GIDDINGS,
J. L DUSTIN,
E. F. HOBAR!,
W. J. HOBAR!,
BURTON CASE,
H. W. HOBART,
J. G. BLUE.

Sheep and Wool Notes.

A MEMBER of the firm of Messrs. Mauger & Avery who has just returned from Texas puts the loss of sheep in that State the past vinter at 25 per cent. He estimates that the fall and spring clip this year will not be over 30,000,600 pounds. THE National Live Stock Journal says the

vool clip of Texas is estimated at sixty millions of pounds. This is inflation with a vengeance Texas never produced sixty million pounds of vool in two years. That estimate is considerably more than double what it should be. JUMBO, the celebrated ram owned by Mr. J.

Beecher, of New York. died from consump-

ion of the lungs a few days ago. Jumbo was

noted as having cut the heaviest yearling fleece on record. He also produced the heavies three fleeces in the aggregate (107 lbs., 3 oz.) ever taken from a three year old sheep. THERE is to be an investigation of the appraiser's department of the Custom House New York to see if wool and woolens are no eing imported at lower valuations than they should be. The investigation has been peti

ioned for by a number of leading New York

erchants who feel certain that frauds are

are being committed on the revenue department in this way. TEXAS is said to have two woolen mills which urn out a class of goods remarkably free from and Ray, arm-in-arm, were seen making a shoddy, and which wear so long that they are generally discarded because out of style before The meeting then adjourned, and a few they are worn out. Wonder if a few sprouts minutes afterward Mr. Ray announced to from them could not be planted among eastern some of the exhibitors that he was going woolen manufacturers to let them see that

home; that he would not act as umpire; goods can be made wholly from wool, which

he came there, he said, to judge the sheep. they appear to doubt. and if he could not do so he was going MR. BEN. B. BAKER, of Lansing, sends us 3 MR. BEN. B. BAKER, of Lansing, sends us Lawrence, employees of Cole's circus, between sample of wool clipped from a yearling ewe whom existed an old grudge, quarreled on the latter of home. But he did not go that night, and grade Merino ewe, and then crossing back to a Merino ram. The wool is about four inches in length, very light and bulky, and just what wool buyers will be willing to buy; but we opine, a class of wool not profitable to grow unless buyers would be willing to pay more for it by 10 or 15 per cent than they do for good Merino. Mr. Baker, however, will unsheep went to H. C. Burwell or his brothloubtedly get a little earlier growth in his er. Pennsylvania showed in two classes lambs, and this may make amends for lack of weight in his fleeces, unless all Merino flocks hould be bred in the same way, when the cash realized would be apt to fall much below expectations.

At the shearing festival held at Flushing on May 7th, George W. Button made a fine exhibit of his imported Shropshire ewes and ambs. Some of his lambs were weighed at the time of the festival, among the number a pair of twin ram lambs which were eight weeks old and weighed 51 and 49 pounds each. On June 8th, one month and one day after, these same lambs were weighed again, weighing 85 and 78 pounds each, showing a gain in the month and one day of 34 pounds for one and 29 pounds for the other. Mr. Button also weighed other ram ambs from nine to eleven weeks old, which weighed from 75 to 78 pounds. His ewe lambs of same age weigh from 70 to 75 pounds. These lambs were sired by his imported Shropshire ram General. Who can make a better show MR. I. N. BLACKWOOD, of Northville, Wayne

County, sent to this office recently a number of samples of wool from his flock of Merinos His flock are all of same breeding, and contain a large amount of the blood of Usurper, by Stowell's Golden Fleece, a ram brought into this State a number of years ago by the Messrs. Wood, of Saline, and for which they paid \$2,000 in Vermont. At the Northville shearing we saw some of Mr. Blackwood's sheep and greatly admired the quality and style of their leeces, as well as the large carcasses of the sheep themselves. These samples are not only of a high order of merit but the fleeces were very heavy. His flock numbers 154, all bred by himself. One ewe, Madame Siddons No. 2, six years old, sheared 22 pounds 8 ounces. The samples range in length from two to three and a half inches. They can be seen at the FARMER

THERE is a continued demand made by heoretical writers on the sheep business for "general purpose" animal that will grow fine wool and make coarse wool mutton. Now that an Illinois firm have begun manufacturing a sheep tread-power for churning, etc., we ook for these writers to demand also that sheep have the endurance of the thoroughbred horse and the docility of the Newfoundland dog o they can be utilized for such work. This "general purpose" business is developing fast, and it is impossible to say what other pewe of this State do, you would object to cultarities and contradictions these writers will his being on the committee. But not insist upon being concentrated in a sheep's culiarities and contradictions these writers will his being on the committee. But not insist upon being concentrated in a washing to injure him I said nothing. I pelt. They should turn their attention to the

human race, and ask that all clergymen should pe prize-fighters, lawyers honest, and politicians truthful, so we would have a general purpose" citizen.

4. Stock Notes.

F. E. DELANO & BROTHER, of Oxford, Oak land County, have had the misfortune to lose their Holstein-Friesian cow Molly 721 D. P. Herd Book, from bloat. She was a very prom ising heifer, and as the Messrs Delano had just started in these cattle her loss falls very heavily upon them.

THE Coldwater Republican says that A. M. Cooley of that township, recently purchased Berkshire boar from the Snell Bros., of Ed. conton, Ont. He was dropped March 20th, and now weighs 102 pounds. He is registered as Baron Leinster, and was sired by Imported Leinster Duke, who captured the first prize at the Ontario Provincial Exhibition at Ottava, June 24, and a first prize in his class at New Orleans, and the sweepstakes for the best Berkshire boar, and a gold medal as the eaviest hog in the show, beating all other reeds by 17 pounds.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan

Ninety-one members of the Cass County Pioneer Society died last year. Twenty-two teachers will cultivate the young dea in Ionia the coming school year. Mr. Wright, of Penn, took laudanum with suicidal intent last week, and died from its effects on the 18th.

A new station is to be built soon at the unction of the Michigan Central with the 6, R. & I. at Kalamazoo.

Twenty thousand dollars was raised at a meeting at Kalamazoo last week to secure aid to the Kalamazoo College.

At Saranac a cow being led through the streets became wild with fright, and seriously gored Mrs. E. P. Gifford.

A stock company with a paid up capital of \$75,000, has bought and will operate the J. W. French paper mills at Three Rivers. Ignatius Petoskey, the celebrated Indian chiefafter whom Petoskey was named, and who recently passed his 102nd birthday, is dead.

The valuable Chinese exhibit at the New Orleans Expositon has been donated to Michigan University by the Chinese Government. The Grand Rapids council voted last west to adopt the tower system of electric lighting in that city. There will be 25 towers 150 feet

A little child lying asleep on the rallroad track at Ionia, with her pet kitten in her arms, was run over by a train and killed reently.

Ionia's strawberry crop is said to be but about two thirds as large as last year's. Yet 100 bushels were shipped from there in one day Owosso Press: Mr. E. T. Putnam, of Scion

Shiawassee County. sheared 68 grade ewes and one buck, and the fleeces averaged ten pounds The last session of the Michigan Legislature was the longest by seven days yet held. The total cost will be about \$e30,000. The appropriations exceed by \$374,680 those of 1883.

While the family of Mrs. A. A. Arnold, of Albion, were attending the commencement exercises a tramp entered their house, shut their little girl in a room, stole \$50 worth of silverware and escaped.

Henry Clark, aged 71, living in Roxan township, Eaton County, is in a serious condition from being hit on the head with a het by Road Commissioner Moss, during an alteration about wages due Clark. The Linden Record says: "A few heads wheat measuring 5½ feet, were pulled from the fields of Myron Harris." Could not the editor be induced to take off a foot or two

from the length of those heads? Monroe Democrat: Joseph Conlisk, of Exter, will spend his summer vacation at Ionis pursuant to stealing a crock of butter, spending the proceeds for firewater, and while hilarious attempting to kill his father.

Flint is to have a new threshing machine factory; that is, one new and improved thresh will be built for the coming season, and successful, stock will be subscribed to form company to carry on the manufacture.

Saginaw Herald: Mr. Reuben Yerrick v gumming a saw on an emory wheel in Sabora's mill at Carrolton, when the wheel burs and a plece of it literally split open the unfortunate man's head. He died in a few hours. At Houghton Charles Barry and Samue

Lawrence was instantly killed and Barry The committee appointed to sell the Lansing

four per cent water bonds returned from the east last week, having disposed of \$25,00 worth. They still have \$75,000 worthon taper of the market the market. Imlay City Optic: Wool is low, but the Imay City Optic: Wool is low, but in bottoms of the strawberry boxes get higher. It is only a question of time when buyers will insist on turning the boxes upside down having the bottom instead of the top part filled will the tempting fruit.

Ann Arbor Courier: Henry Johnson, the young man who shot at Telegraph Operator Bostwick, at Dexter some three weeks ago, was sentenced by Judge Joslyn last week, to two years in State Prison, and to pay costs of the proceedings, about \$20.

Port Huron Times: Two years ago a Po Huron real estate dealer bought several ellots and also some land in Fort Gration \$4,500, and since then he sold the property fit \$9,000, which shows that real estate in the section has rapidly increased in value.

Charles E. Williams committed suicide by hanging in his father's bars in Pulaski saweek. Deceased was aged 30 years. It formerly was in business at Jackson, but became insane and was sent to Kalamazoo. It was discharged as restored. On Sunday it had a partial sunstroke and his malady returned. At Royal Oak on the 18th, a singular colar dence occurred. Three persons, each of when were found dead in bed, aged respectively \$, 59 and 60 years, were buried. Mr. Frederis Win t died of apoplexy, Henry Decke of hear disease, and Mrs. Catherine Van Deuter of palysis. All were in good health the previous day.

It is charged that Portland celebrates on the 3d, that date being chosen in preference to the 4th because the saloons could not open on the latter day, and the dances and general carons would have to stop at midnight if the celebration were to take place on Saturday, the the Saloonists gave \$80 of the \$250 raised for the celebration. They know how they will get the money back.

A new dodge worked on farmers is as ows: A soft-spoken individual approache tiller of the soil with a document which appears to be a petition to reduce taxes. In petition properly cut up becomes a note due to days, and this note is sold and the individual collars the proceeds and similar while the paper getting into the hands of innocent purchaser, the farmer is compelled in the compelled in

Howell Republican: Messrs. and Skilbeck have been obliged replant their field of corn just of the depet, as after it was well an overdose of salt killed it. These learns grangers now know more about the ust salt as a destroyer of cut worms than they distribute weeks ago, and don't charge a control of their experience.

W. H. Howe, of Oshtemo, had a valual horse killed recently. The team was turb into a field in which there was a Durham beonto a field in which there was a Dunian During the night a heavy storm came up, judging from the tracks and the blood next morning, it was evident the horses a cattle had congregated under a large in the horse was hooked so that the side torn open clear to the lungs. The other hor was also quite badly hooked.

Milford Times: The man with rattle oil for sale, warranted to cure all the all no is heir to, visited our village Monday afternos After raking in a harvest of shekels he left of

the night train for dupes to gull. It dike to be gulled purchased by the stores, and after b sold at a thousand Fint Globe: Roof the county are rechards blossomer this spring, but the east wind for severa bad effect upon twich are dropping the apples which mothing more ser crop of the county. crop of the county
The Ionia Sent
pest which appears
in that vicinity. I
half an inch long
thick, raised up froi
of an inch, of the c
leaf itself and app
dissection, however
minute insects, wh
scope are very re
general an old one
young.

June

The Bell Telepho truments in Canad All the Indians in the border into Me

The British brig and, Me., with yell quarantined. Gen. Grant was N. Y., last week. but surely failing. James H. Cousi Ont., postoffice, l The entire force

company at South out on strike on the T. J. Cluverius Richmond, Va., on Lilian Madison. President White, resigned, much to the University. H

The Bartholdi s French flagship Is-ceived on Friday la-by an escort of 200 The methodist ch Va., was blown to The pastor and ch building and had a The business fa to the 19th States and 32 for against 207 for the John Mosier fat near Springdeld, Il latter walked across er was plowing.

C. A. Buddensell in New York city for killing one employed of manslaughter in The Toronto, On mutilated bills on practice of cutting together so as to re John Ferris shorother in-law, Jan they remonstrated wife's face, in Cala

The governor of any other man. Go Two careless fire the hull of the ste York, and the ves will be raised, the damage to the \$300

Alfred Smith and N. Y., were extr from a gun on the slipped and the gui entering Smith's stantly. The trial of Ridd conspiracy in wre Pittsburgh, brough in the books, and

that the directors First Comptrolle
account of ex-Cor
Loring aggregating
curred in the pur
Loring and his bon
sible for the amoun Ralph Bagaley, o derbiits, Steve E

and other members the South Pennsyl contract. He was scribed for the syn Mrs. Robert L. wife of the philant ceased, has given late husband's libi arts, the American and other institution at \$50,000.

At the Besseme Col., on the 17th, were exploded. T ground by the fore The family of Ge The family of the living near Amity, been poisoned from the bees gathered of a plant known huckleberry. The are prostrated and a dangerous conditions of the living and the living are prostrated and a dangerous conditions.

Reports are rece Reports are rece-ment of colored c contractors having lieved that an inve-tiles have ordere-made some mont leasing convicts for tiaries shall be about At a balloon as Va., on the 19th, stove used in inflat catch fire, and it rate with Wm. Pat

basket. After go upward the balloo was killed and terr Reports receive cyclone in Plymo Monona and Ida C lives were lost in while a number of injured. Rain and rific wind storm, a

Marquette railroi held in New York lowing officers: New Bedford; vi-East Saginaw; see Potter, jr., East 8 cent was declared July 15 to stockho There was a sin suicide at Newcom wife of Joseph saturated her clot-fire to it. Her ser to her assistance, i her being burned few moments, su had once before t similar way and a

The board of di

similar way, and a She was once in a At Longmont. (voir, in South Vr great damage to t torrent estimated the canyon, carry barns and every path, and flooding far as learned n damage to crops lands was very gramense affair cov

water for the high a large section of mountains. The opinion of the constitutiona garine law render competition, planinvention, and in and property of the constitutions.

1885

MMARY.

of the Cass County year. ll cultivate the young school year. took laudanum with to, and died from its

e built soon at the Central with the G. st week to secure aid

ing led through the fright, and seriously a paid up capital of vill operate the J. W. ree Rivers.

ne celebrated Indian was named, and who birthday, is dead. exhibit at the New een donated to Michi-ninese Government. ncil voted last week

er pet kitten in her train and killed reis said to be but about last year's. Yet 100 m there in one day

T. Putnam, of Sciota, red 68 grade ewes and averaged ten pounds

Michigan Legislature days yet held. The t \$e30,000. The ap-74,680 those of 1883. rs. A. A. Arnold, of the commencement , living in Roxana is in a serious con-the head with a hoe Moss, during an alter-Clark.

rs: "A few heads of tt, were pulled from rls." Could not the se off a foot or two heads?

oseph Conlisk, of Exe her vacation at Ionia-tock of butter, spend-ewater, and while hi-lhis father. w threshing machine and improved thresher ming season, and if subscribed to form a manufacture. Reuben Yerrick wa mory wheel in San-when the wheel burs

Barry and Samuel loge, quarreled on the lots were exchanged. killed and Barry will ted to sell the Lansing ds returned from the disposed of \$25,000 \$75,000 worth on tap-conds are "slow" on

Yool is low, but the ry boxes get higher. ime when buyers will es upside down having the top part filled with Henry Johnson, the t Telegraph Operator me three weeks ago, t Joslyn last week, to t, and to pay costs of \$20.

wo years ago a Port r bought several city i in Fort Gratiot for sold the property for at real estate in this eased in value.

committed suicide by bara in Pulaski last aged 30 years. He s at Jackson, but bett to Kalamezoo. He ored. On Sunday he and his malady return-18th, a singular coinci-persons, each of when aged respectively 58, uried. Mr. Frederick Henry Decke of hear-ine Van Deuter of par-d health the previous

land celebrates on th cland celebrates on the in in preference to the could not open on the sand general carons didnight if the celebration Saturday, the 4th. e \$250 raised for the how they will get

on farmers is as folindividual approaches
in a document which
to reduce taxes. The
becomes a note due
is sold and the soft
proceeds and skips,
into the hands of as
farmer is compelled to

Messrs. Montage been obliged to of corn just sater it was well upon the corn of the corn o

temo, had a valuable the team was sured re was a Durham bull, y storm came up, and the blood its ident the horses and under a large trees that the side was ings. The other horse shed. man with rattlesnak o cure all the ails fee

the night train for pastures new and fresh duces to guil. It is wonderful how people like to be guiled. His rattlesnake oil was purchased by the gallon at one of our drug stores, and after being put up in small bottles, sold at a thousand per cent profit.

Flint Globe: Reports from various se Filit Gione: Reposition of the county are to the effect that apple of the county are to a most prolific manner orchards blossomed in a most prolific manner this spring, but that the prevalence of a strong this spring, but that the prevalence of a strong this spring, but that the prevalence of a strong this spring. east wind for several days at a critical period had a bad effect upon the young apples, many of which are dropping off. Not more than half the apples which set will mature, still if nothing more serious intervenes, the apple crop of the county will be fairly good.

The Ionia Sentinel describes a new insect The Ionia Sentinel describes a new insect pest which appears on the leaves of elm trees in that vicinity. They are excrescences about half an inch long and a quarter of an inch hick, raised up from a quarter to three eighths of an inch, of the color and appearance of the leaf itself and appearance of the leaf itself and appearance to the leaf itself and appearance to the full of minute insects, which viewed through a micro scope are very repulsive looking insects, in general an old one surrounded by numerous young.

General.

The Bell Telephone Company has 9,000 in All the Indians in New Mexico have crossed the border into Mexico. The British brig Anna Odell arrived at Port-iand, Me., with yellow fever on board, and was

Gen. Grant was removed to Mt. McGregor, N.Y., last week. He is said to be gradually but surely falling.

James H. Cousins, clerk in the London, Ont., postoffice, has pleaded gullty to the charge of stealing four money letters. The entire force of the Para rubber shoe company at South Framingham, Mass., went out on strike on the 19th. There are 700 of

them.
T. J. Cluverius was sentenced to death at Richmond, Va., on the 19th for the murder of Lilian Madison. He asserted his innocence to

President White, of Cornell University, has resigned, much to the regret of the friends of the University. He has been elected honorary president.

The Bartholdi statue has arrived on the French flagship Isere, and was formally received on Friday last, the Isere being attended by an escort of 200 vessels. The methodist church at Martinsburg, W The memorias charter was blown to pieces by a gale last week. The pastor and church officers were in the building and had a narrow escape.

The business failures for the seven prior to the 19th are 194 for the United states and 32 for Canada, or a total of 226, against 207 for the previous week.

John Mosier fatally shot Walter S. Amos near Springdield, Ill., last week, because the latter walked across a field which the murder-er was plowing. Mosier was jailed.

C. A. Buddenselk, whose tenement house in New York city fell to the ground recently, killing one employe, was last week convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. The Toronto, Oat., banks refuse to accept

mutilated bills on account of the general practice of cutting up bills and pasting them logether so as to represent larger amounts. John Ferris shot his father-in-law and brother in-law, James and Tom Hart, because they remonstrated against his slapping his wife's face, in Calaway County, Ky., last week. The governor of Texas isn't any bigger than any other man. Gov. Ireland recently paid a fine of \$10 and costs for violating a city ordinance against stopping carriages on street

Two careless firemen pulled a plug out of the hull of the steamer Guyandotte at New York, and the vessel sank soon after. She mill be raised, the wetting causing \$40,000 damage to the \$300,000 ship.

Alfred Smith and Walter Bixton of Batavia, N. Y., were extracting a load of buckshot from agun on the 18th, when the hammer slipped and the gun was discharged, its load entering Smith's side and killing him in-

The trial of Riddle, Reiber, and others for conspiracy in wrecking the Penn bank of Pittsburgh, brought out gross irregularities in the books, and the confession of a director that the directors took little care of the

cased, has given the 10,000 volumes of her late husband's library to the society of fine arts, the American museum of natural history and other institutions. The library is valued

At the Bessemer steel works, near Pueblo, Col., on the 17th, 10 000 pounds of powder were exploded. Two menhad been practicing shots with rifles, using the door of the powder house as a target. Both men were killed. A train entering Pueblo was lifted from the ground by the force of the explosion.

The family of George and J. E. Buchanan, living near Amity, Clark County, Ark., have been poisoned from eating poisonous honey. The bees gathered the nectar from the flowers of a plant known as the cow poison or huckleberry. The ten members of the family are prostrated and two of the children are in

a dangerous condition. Reports are received of the barbarous treat-Reports are received of the barbarous treat-ment of colored convicts in Georgia by the contractors having them in charge. It is be-lieved that an investigation which the author-tites have ordered, will justify the demand made some months ago that the system of leasing convicts for labor outside the peniten-tiarles shall be abolished.

At a balloon ascension at Charleston, W. Va., on the 19th, the overturning of a hot air stove used in infiating the balloon caused it to catch fire, and it shot into the air at a rapid rate with Wm. Patterson, the aeronaut, in the basket. After going several hundred feet upward the balloon collapsed, and Patterson was killed and terribly crushed by the fall.

Reports received at Chicago from the cyclone in Plymouth, Cherokee, Woodbury, Monora and Ida Counties, Iowa, state that I6 lives were lost in Cherokee County alone, while a number of other persons were fatally injured. Rain and hall accompanied the terrific wind storm, and the streams are so badly swollen that doctors cannot get to their patients.

The board of directors of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad company, at a meeting held in New York on the 18th elected the following officers: President, Wm. W. Crapo, New Bedford; vice-president, H. C. Potter, East Saginaw; secretary and treasurer, H. C. Potter, r., East Saginaw. A dividend of 2 per cent was declared on preferred stock, payable July 15 to stockholders of record June 22d.

There was a singular and horrible case of suicide at Newcomerstown, O., last week. The wife of Joseph Powell, a wealthy farmer, asturated her clothing with kerosene and set fire to it. Her screams brought her husband to her assistance, but he was unable to prevent her being burned to death. She lived but a few moments, suffering intense agony. She had once before tried to commit suicide in a similar way, and at another time by poisoning. She was once in an ineane asylum.

She was once in an insane asylum.

At Longmont. Col., the Beaver Park reservoir, in South Vrain canyon, burst, causing great damage to the surrounding country. A torrent estimated at 50 feet high rushed down the canyon, carrying away bridges, houses, barns and everything which obstructed its path, and flooding the adjoining country. So far as learned no lives were lost, but the damage to crops and meadows along the low-lands was very great. The reservoir, an immense affair covering many acres, supplied water for the highland ditches which traverse a large section of country adjacent to the mountains.

The opinion of the count of anneals against

The opinion of the court of appeals against the constitutionality of the New York oleomargarine law rendered last week, says it prevents competition, places a bar upon progress and invention, and invades the rights of persons and property guaranteed by the constitution.

"The sale of a substitute for any article of manufacture is legitimate, and if effected manufacture is legitimate.

without deception cannot be arbitrarily sup-pressed. The act is not aimed at deception, but in effect creates a monopoly. Productive rights are protected by the constitutions both of New York State and of the United States."

of New York State and of the United States."

Miss Christie, postmistress of Nyack, N. Y., has been dismissed, it is alleged because of her knowledge of a fraudulent practice on the part of her father, now dead, who was her predecessor. Mr. Christie received monthly compensation for 12 months' transfer of mails across the river each year, whereas the transfer was made only eight months of the year. The report stated that Miss Christie could not have been ignorant of the fraud. Postmaster General Vilas drew upon Miss Christie's brother, administrator of the late postmaster's estate, for \$2,700, the amount of overpayment. The draft was returned and payment refused.

In connection with the northwest trouble it

In connection with the northwest trouble it has come out that Robert Lang, an official of the department of the interior, who was sent some time ago to the northwest by the government to adjust certain land claims, has been issuing bogus land patents to settlers in the northwest and pocketing the money. An investigation is now going on, but as yet it is impossible to know the extent to which the unfortunate settlers have been yietimized by impossible to know the extent to which the unfortunate settlers have been victimized by Lang, who, finding that he had been detected, has left for the United States. It is believed that Lang was not alone in the land-patent swindle and that several prominent individuals will shortly be shown to have been connected with him.

Foreign.

Prospectuses have been issued at London for Chinese loans to the amount of \$55,000,000

The French man of war Renard founder in a cyclone in the Indian ocean, and the 127 persons on board perished.

One hundred steamers are detained by the sunken dredge in the Suez canal. The channel was to be cleared last week. The French goverment will send a commission headed by M. Brouardel to Spain to study the origin and progress of the cholera epidemic.

Field Marshal Baron Von Manteuffel, governor of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and friend of the German Emperor, died quite suddenly at Carlsbad.

A terrible explosion of firedamp occurred on the 18th in the Clifton hall colliery, near Manchester, Eug. There were 850 men at work in the mine at the time, 210 of whom were rescued. The cholera is spreading in Spain at an alarming rate. From the cities of Murcia Valencia and Castellon, a total of 632 new cases and 151 deaths are reported within 24 hours on the 18th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



The only machine that received an award on both Horse-power and Thresher and Cleaner, at the Centensial Exhibition; was swarded the two last Gold Medala given by the New York State Agricultural Society on Horse-powers and Thresher; and is the Only Thresher selected from the vast number built in the United States, for illustration and description in "Appleton's Cyclopedia of Applied Mechanics," recently published, these adopting it as the grandgrad machine of this country. Catalogue sent free. Address WHARD HARDER Cohestill Schopier Co. N. C.

ROMEO, - MICHIGAN, -MANUFACTURERS OF-

Morton's Reversible Tread Horse-Power, Monarch Feed-Cutter, and the Monarch Adjustable Swing Saw Table.



which, with the Feed-Grinder which we sell, comprises the best set of machinery in the market for the general farmer. The Power is made with an adjustable selevation and has a governor which gives it as perfect and steady a motion as an engine and can be adjusted to run with an adjustable steel throat lifeing, which gives four new cutting edges without ex ra cost. It has the capacity to cut one ton per hour. The Grind-

that the directors took little care of the management.

First Comptroller Durham disallowed the account of ex-Commissioner of Agriculture Loring aggregating \$20,800 for expenses incurred in the purchase of seeds, etc. Dr. Loring and his boadsmen will be held responsible for the amount.

Ralph Bagaley, of New York, sues the Vanderbiits, Steve Eikins, "Bitters" Hostetter and other members of a syndicate to construct the South Pennsylvania road, for breach of contract. He wants the \$1,000,000 he subscribed for the syndicate.

Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, of New York city, wife of the philanthropic millionaire lately deceased, has given the 10,000 volumes of her

Choice Farm For Sale

I offer for sale a fine farm of 345 acres lying partly in Gratic and partly in Midland Counties; five miles northeast from the village of St. Louis Mich. a town of 3,000 inhabitants with three railroads and extensive industries. The farm has 175 acres of old improvements, one-balf of which is free from stumps. The uncleared land is timbered with beech, maple, oak, basswood, elm and ash. There is no waste land on the place; is well fenced, mostly new board fence. Buildings consist of two houses and three barns aside from grauary, corn crib, pens, sheels and all needed outbuildings; one house is a large two story frame, well-finished, with good cellar, well and cistern in it, and all other conveni nees; one barn 36x50 was built last year. Fine orchard and large variety of small fruits on the place. It has every requisite for a first class stock or grain farm. Could be divided and sold in two or more parcels if desired Price \$35 per acre. For further particulars address F. G. KNEELAND, St. Louis, Mich.

UNIVERSITY Of the STATE Of NEW YORK AMERICAN VETERINARY COLLEGE 141 West 54th St., New York City. The only institution competent and authorize confer the degree of D. V. S. (Doctor of Vet larry Surgery) within the jurisdiction of the

inary Surgery) within the jurisdiction itate of New York.

SESSION 1885-6. The regular course of lectures will commence in October, 1885. Circular and information can be had on application to DR. A. LIAUFARD, M.D. Dean of Faculty. my12cow13

ABERDEEN-ANCUS. R, C. AULD, late of Scotland, has 20 head of the Champion Polled Cattle for sale. The best blood in existence. Pinckney, Mich.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Two bulls thirteen and twenty-one months old.
Sired by Lord Barrington 2d and 3ist Duke of
Hilledale. Solid red, good individual animals
and will be sold very reasonable if called for soon
H. C. RICHARDSON,
m12-4t Sandstone, Jackson Co., Mich.

High-Bred Shorthorn Bulls For Sale Parties desiring a first class bull will find it to their interest to look our stock over before buying elsewhere. They are of high individual merit and breeding. Prices low; terms casy. Address

mr81 tf WHEELER BROS.,
Homer, Calhoun Co., Mich. DUTCH-FRIESIAN, Also called Holstein cattle. Some very fine bull calves for sale. Stock at Lapeer, near railroad station.

I. H. BUTTERFIELD, Jr., mar25-t-f

Port Huron, Mich.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. I have four high-bred young Shorthorn bulls of extra individual merit, and fit for service, which i will sell at reasonable prices. Also a few good heifers. Address T. M. SOUTHWORTH, jny20tf Allen, Mich.

FOR SALE.

A choice lot of Berkshire pigs, boars and sows, of serviceable age; sows bred before shipping to our prize boar, if desired. All stock eligible to register. Prices reasonable. Address C. HIBBARD & SON.,
BENNINGTON, SELAWASSE COUNTY, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS



About 100 head of both sexes and all ages. several head of bulls ready for service, age pt to two ages. Choice cows and heifers bred to my prize bulls Prins Midlum and Jonge my prize bulls Prins Midlum and Jonge Carre, who have no superiors. A specialty of young pairs not akin for foundation stock.

Everything registered and guaranteed pure-bred. Write for catalogue and prices or come and see the herd.

M. L. SWEET. 23 Pearl Street, (Sweet's Hotel Block),



LEVI ARNOLD

Riverside Stock Farm PLAINWELL, MICH. - BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF-

Pure-bred Recorded Poland China Swine Registered Jersey Cattle. (A. J. C. C. H. R.,)

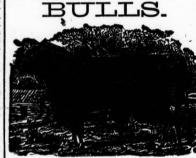
and Registered Merino Sheep Poland Chinas still a specialty. Herd established in 1869. Is once and one-half the largest herd recorded in the Ohio Poland China Record; there being only one other herd that has half so many recorded animals. Riverside herd is emphatically a herd of prize winners. Stock all dark in color and faultless in style, consisting entirely of the most noted families of the day. Eight grand stock boars head the herd, all of choicest breeding and highest individual merit, thus enabling me to breed each and every sow to just such a boar as is best adapted to her. Special rates by all Express Companies. Can supply stock in pairs, herds and car loads. Stock all recorded in ohio P. C. Record, therefore they are all eligible to all the P. C. Records. Nearly one hundred elegant sows, all ages, safe in pig by best stock boars now on sale, besides a superior lot of boars ready for service. Special reduction in price of all boars beginning January 15, 1885, to last thirty days. A superior lot of pigs fall of 1884 also on sale at great bargain. This herd has no superior for elegant style, symmetrical forms and combined color, constitution, size, early fattening qualities, and fine finish.

A choice lot of young, solid-colored A. J. C. C. H. R. Bulls for sale cheap. Rich in the blood of Alphea, Rioter 2d, and other noted strains. For prices and particulars address as above. All corres pondence promptly answered.

To respondence promptly answered.

The content of the same and the paper.

TWENTY BATES & BATES-TOPPEI



I have the above namiver of grand young and ma's for sale Come and see them. Don't write No fancy prices. I can suit you both as to prices and individuals, and you will see the largest number to select from ever offered in Michigan. Among the lot are several Pure Bates Bulls fit to head any herd in America. I have Young Marys, Young Paylises, Rosabellas, Arabellas, Adelaides, Roan Duchesses, Galateas, Ifady Elizabeths, Peach Blorsoms, etc. Part of these animals are of my own breeding, others are from the celebrated Side View and Maple Wood Herds of T. Corwin Anderson and Clayton Howell of Mount Sterling, Kenucky.

JAMES M. TURNER,
Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich. I have the above namber of grand young and

ESSEX STOCK FARM

Walkerville, Ont., Canada. HIRAM WALKER & SONS. Proprietors ROBERT PINCHIN, MANAGER.

- IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF -Percheron Horses, Shorthorn and Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Berkshire, Yorkshire and Suffolk Pigs YOUNG STOCK FORSALE

Dutch-Friesian Service Bull YKEMA, 214 F. H. B., 322 D. F. H. B YKEMA, 214 F. H. B., 322 D. F. H. B.
Ykema was cslved March 9th, 1882, imported in 1883 by M. R. Seeley; Sire, De Nijlander 105 F.
H. B. Dam gave 70 4-10 lbs milk in one cay on hay alone. Ykema won diploma for best bull of any age at Grand Rapide in 1883; first prize at Toledo in 1884; first prize at Michigan State Fair at Kalamazoo in 1884; first at Flint, Pontiac and Farm ngton in 1884. Stock handled with care but at owner's risk. Pasture, fifty cents per week. Service fee, \$25. Young stock for sale. M. R. SEELEY & CO., a14-13 North Farmington, Oakland Co., Mich.

Greenwood Stock Farm Poland-China Swine a Specialty.

I have a prime lot of March and April pigs that will be ready for shipping as soon as weaned. Stock recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Correspondence and inspection invited.

B. G. BUELL. Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20730, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 52451, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and heifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution.

WM. CURTIS & SONS.

Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich.

Addison is on the new Michigan & Ohio Railroad. Residence connected with State Telephone

Shorthorns For Sale Bulls, Heifers, Calves and Cows. Choice milking strains. All Herd Book registered. Will be sold very reasonable at private sale.

B. J. BIDWELL

Tecumseh. Mich. HIGH-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

DIRECTORY

Michigan Breeders

CATTLE,-Shorthorns. A. tle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine stock for sale. Cerrespondence solicited. Jerome

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor an

A E. ANDREWS, Maple Valley Stock Farm, Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Also agent for the Celebrated Champion Creamer. P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthern Cattle. Good families represented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale.

A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegar Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Romeo 27750 by 23d Duke of Air drie and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 37624 at head. Correspondence solicited.

DENJ. F. BATCHELER, Occola Center, Livingston Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Herd consists of Young Marys and Phyllises Young bulls and betfers for sale. Also Merino sheep. Terms reasonable.

CHARLES F. MOORE, breeder of pure bree Shorthorn cattle, St. Clair, Mich. Stock for Sale. Correspondence promptly attended to. CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stor Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Barone Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vi toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Ey-families. Young stock for sale. June3-1y

HIBBARD & SON, Bennington, Shiawas See Co., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Berk shire swine and Merino sheep. All stock record ed. Stock for sale.

C. S. BROOKS, Brighton, Mich., breeder o P. Registered Shorthorns of leading families-Fomonas, Floras, etc. Also American Merin Sheep and Poland China Swine. Young stock for DAVID P. WILCOX, Forest Hill Stock Farn Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Improved farm of 30% acres, with good buildings for sale Postoffice address Riley, Clinton Co. n27-1y

M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Choic. Shorthorns of the best milking and bee miking qualities for sale. Correspondence on inv20.1 P. KELSEY, Clay Ridge, Ionia, Ionia Co breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Principal families Young Mary, Phyllis, Gwynne an Pansy. Also recorded Berkshires and Polan Chinas. Correspondence solicited.

R. S. BURNETT, Brancroft, Shiawassee Co It is breeder of Shorthorn cattle of the Irena, Voria and Strawberry families. Stock for sale.

FRANK E. IVES, Hickory Ridge Stock Farm, Unadılla, Livingston Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., bree er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Meri H & H. G. HOLT, Thorneapple Stock Farm. Cascade, Kent Co.; breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns and pure Sunfolk swine; young stock

M. WHITAKER, Hazelnut Ridge Farm.
Lima, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merino Sheep. Young stocking alle. TAMES D. BOTSFORD, Osceola, Centre Livingston Co. Breeder of thoroughbre Shorthorns, registered and grade Merino Sheep Stock for Sale.

TAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of leading tribes lerd headed by Gloster Wild Eyes 56239. Also lambletonian and Percheron horses, Highland cotch sheep and Jersey Red swine. JOHN GOOD, Richfield, Genesee Co., breed

E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland-chinas swine, and Plymouth Rock chicks. P. O. Bedford, Calhoun Co., Mich. Correspondence invited.

erof thoroughbred Shorthorns, Kentuck Baron Bates 14th in herd. Stock for sale.

LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale. JOHN F. DREW, Jackson, breeder of thor-oughbred Shorthorns. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. Residence seven miles north on Gravel Road.

JOHN JOY, Atlas, Genesee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Young stock for sale. jy15-1 JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and helfers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

TOSEPH SYKES, North Plains Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Fashlon-breeder families and color (red); stock for sale; correspondence solicited. Muir, Ionis Co. disiy S. PACEY, Hickory Ridge Stock Farm, Dex-ter, Washtenaw Co., breeder of thoroughbred ter, Washtenaw Co., breeder of thoroughbred Stock for sale.

KELLEY & FLINT, Kelley's Corners, Lenawee Co., breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns—Rose of Sharon, White Rose, Young Mary, Phyllis and Gwynne families. Airdrie Belle Duke 3d 10644 at head. Stock for sale. Lt. BROOKS, Novi, Oakland Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Jersey Red swine; stock for sale. Write for prices. my29 N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Steck for sale. Correspondence solicited.

LUTHER H. JOHNSON, Alpine Stock Farm, Grand Rapids, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock from good families for sale. Correspondence solicited. M a. GROW, Highland, Oakland Co., breed er of Shorthorn cattle, registered Merine sheep and Poland China swine. Write for prices, M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County.

breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice
young females for sale. Also some young bulls.
Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

N. B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily NORTON FITCH, Sparta, Kent Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock from good families for sale. Write for breeding and prices.

O SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm, Kalamazoo, breeders of thoroughbred Short-horns. Families represented are Young Marys, Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose. Corres-pondence promptly answered.

pondence promptly answered.

PHENLPS HROTHERS, Dexter. Washtenswo Co., breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Young Mary, Strawberry, Matilda, Victoria and Gwynne families represented. Stock for sale.

PICHARD DOUGHERTY, Prairie Valley Valley Farm, Colon, St. Joseph Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns and registered Merinos. Stock for sale.

A. RILLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. adsorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. 1985 6. S CHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine. All stock recarded. Stock for sale

Tor Sale.

All sired by Lord Kirklevington of Eric 44182, red and red and white in color, with pedigrees of dams tracing straight to the herds of well-known English breeders. Terms reasonable. Address Duchess of Suberland, and other families. Herd Rosemary, Phyllis, Lady Helen, Rosemary, Duchess of Suberland, and other families. Herd headed by the Bates buil Kirklevington Lad 2nd 16598, and Hero 4th 45940.

| Commonwealth Commonwe

W. E. BOYDEN, proprietor Spring Brook Stock Farm, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

W. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shorthorns. Principal families. Rose of Sharos, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruik-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

W.M. GRAHAM, Rochester, Oakland Co., Mich breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, thoroughbred and grade Jerseys and Berkshire wine. Stock for sale. Write for prices. f14-ly WM. WHITFIELD & SONS, Lakeside Stock Farm Waterford, Oakland Co., breed-ers of thoroughbred recorded Shorthorn cattle and Hampshire sheep. Stock for sale.

W. & ALEX, MCPHERSON. Howell, Mich., breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Prin-cipal families Waterloo, Young Phyllis, Flat Dreek Young Marys and Oxford Vanquish.

UNDERWOOD, Addison, breeder and dealer in Holstein-Friesian cattle. Stock sale. Correspondence solicited. CLARENCE V. SEELEY, North Farming ton, Oakland Co., breeder of Hoistein-Friesians from imported stock. Herd Books on hand and FARM: F. GILLMAN, 'Fenfield Stock Farm' Pewamo. Breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Holstein Friesian Cattle and Merino theep.

R. PHILLIPS. Bay City, breeder and im ence solicited. Intending purchasers invited all and inspect stock.

R. G. WASHBURN, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co., breeder of and dealer in thoroughbred and imported Holstein-Friesian Cattle, First-class stock for sale. TONE & BIGGS, Hastings, breeders of thor-oughbred Holstein-Friesian cattle. Josh 912 y Ebbo at head. Stock for sale. Write for prices and catalogue. days

W. SEXTON, Howell, importer and breed-er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle Stock farm, three miles south.

R. KINGMAN, Battle Creek, breeder of Clover Lawn herd of Jersey cattle. Com-prising animals of the choicest sleand and Amer-ican strains, selected as milkers and rich cream and butter produces. SMITH BROS. Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. 830-1y

Herefords.

PROOK FARM HEREFORDS. David Clark, Proprietor, Lapeer. Correspondence DWIN PHELPS, Maple Place, Pontiac Joakland County, breeder of pure bred Here ord cattle of best known strains of blood. Stock ir sale. IVERDALE STOCK FARM, Metamora

L. WICKES & CO., Colby, Montcalm Co., breeders of thoroughbred Galloway cattle d Percheron horses, with imp. Magog in stud

11. W. CALKINS, Allegan, Allegan Co., breeder of pure and high bred Devon cat-

Devons.

SHEEP-Merinos. A. WOOD, Saline, Mich., breeder of thor oughbred Merino Sheep. A large stock jailtu DAM DIEHL, Milford, Mich., breeder of registered and unregistered American Meri-s. Stock for sale on very reasonable terms. breepondence solicited.

A MILAN WILLET, Hazlewood Stock Farm, Mulr, Ionia Co., breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Corres-pondence solicited. T. SHORT, Coldwater, breeder of thorough-bred Merino sheep. Stock in both Vermont Michigan Registers. Stock for sale. Corres-dence solicited. my6-6m

E. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Macomb County, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of atwood Stock, descended directly from the Hammond flock. Stock for sale. Correspondence colicited. HAS. E. SOUTHWELL, Marshall, Mich. breeder of Merino Sheep. Stock registered in Fermont and Michigan Registers. Size, form and lensity of fleece specialities. May-18-1y

ONNER & FELLOWS, Metamora, La-peer Co., breeder of thoroughbred registered derino sheep. Stock for sale. my13-1y OUCH C. DORR. Grass Lake P. O., residence Bharon, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Mich. and Vermont registered Merino sheep, Jersey cattle, pure-bred Poland China and Essex swine; also Plymouth Rock chicks. Stock for sale. ap15-1y B. & H. L. SEARS, Ann Arbor, Wash-tenaw County, breeders of thoroughbred derino sheep. Stock for sale.

DICKEY BROS. & SHULTZ, Coldwater treeders of Registered Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited \$1-17 E A. DALEY, Pine Creek, Calhonn Co., breeder of thoroughbred Merino Sheep; registered in Vermont and Michigan registers. Stock for sale A. HUBBELL, Hartland Centre. Living-ston Co., breeder and dealer in pure bred American Merine sheep. Stock for sale. High-land on the F. & P. M. R. R. the nearest station. BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

Bale. Correspondence

B. WELCH, Paw Paw, breeder of thorcompleted Merino sheep. Atwood rams,
Estiler and Little Giant, at head of flock. Stock
for sale. L. ston County, Mich., breeders of and dealers in American Merinos. Stock for sale; correspond ence solicited.

F. M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Pe. wamo, Ienia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont focks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited,

FRED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder et Registered Merino Sheep. Xoring Stock Fer Sale. Correspondence solicited. CHORGE ASELEY, Belding, Ionia Co., breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

G L. HOYT, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breede of Vermont and Michigan registered ther oughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale,

OUGH BROS., Imlay City, Lapeer Co. breeders of thoroughbred Michigan registered md high grade Merino sheep. Stock for sale. BNRY L. DOANE, Proprietor Silver Lake
Sheep Farm, South Lyon, breeder and deal
er in Registered Merino Sheep. Prince Bismarck
No. 11 and Wonder No. 107 at head of flock. Correspondence solicited. 8231y

Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred reg ered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. myl-

TAMES M. KRESS, residence Bridgewater.
Washtenaw Co., breeder of registered Mering
sheep. Stock for sale. P O address, Clinton,
Lenawee County. mr4-19

JAMES W. BESLEY, Maple Shade Barm, Eureka, Clinton Co., breeder and dealer in American Merino and grade sheep; ewes and rams for sale. C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merine tep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale, respondence solicited. may8-1v enghbred Merine Sheep, registered in Vernani Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breed ing, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW & SON, Hillsdale Hillsdale Co., breeders of improved Spanish Me ino Sheep. Stock for sale. jny6-1; S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., of Vermont and Michigan registered the bred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

J. H. THOMPSON, Grand Blanc, Michigan Breeder of Registered Merinos of Atwoo stock, descendants of most noted families of fin ored animals. Size, form and density of focce OHN SESSIONS, Grand River Valley Stock Farm, Ionia, breeder of registered Merin sheep, Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine Stock for sale.

M H. RAYMOND, Grass Lake, Jackson Co. breeder of thoroughred Merino sheep. Stock r sale. Correspondence invited. ap16-1

M R KING, residence, Bridgewater, Wash tenaw Co., breeder of registered Mering sheep. Stock for sale. P O address, Clinton, Len-awee County. HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich. Breeder of thoroughbred American Merine ep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Regiss. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breed, together with selections from some of the thocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited C. LOMBARD, Addison, Lenawee Co., breed of er of Vermont and Michigan registered thor-oughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Cor-respondence invited.

S. BREWSTER, Hapover, Jackson Co. breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. api-13 TEPHEN TEEPLE, Pinckney, Livingston Co
Dreeder and dealer in Vermont and Michigan
registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

W.M. RADFORD, Marshall, breeder of Merino Sheep. Stock recorded in Michigan Register. Size, form and density of fleece speci-alities. May-18 ly

W. E. KENNEDY, Somerset, breederad dealer in Vermont and MichiganRegi stere Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. ap1-5n W H. BERTRAM, Addison, Lenawee Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan Register-ed Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

D HUBBARD, Marshall, Mich., breeder and importer of Shropshire Sheep. Imported an stock bred from imported sheep for sale. Write for prices.

GAVIN LONGMUIR, Pontiac. or eeder of pure bred Shropshire sheep; a so Berkshire suine. Stock for sale. EORGE H. GERMAN, Franklin, Oakland of Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shropshire sheep and recorded Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. au26-ly F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thoroughered Shropshire and Hampshire sheep. Correspondence promptly answered.

EWIS WILLEY, Pewamo, Ionia County, d breeder of Shropshire Downs from imported tock. The mutton sheep of the world. my1-8 WILL T. MATHEWS, Holly, breeder of pure bred Shropshire sheep and Poland-Chinaswine. Stock for sale at all times. \$16.26

HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks. E J. HARGRAVE, Oaklawn Farm, Bay City, breeder of pure Berkshires. Correspondence solicited. EZRA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County breeder of Berkshire swine of the best known recorded stock. Stock for sale. FRANK SPAULDING, Charlotte, Michigan, breeder of Improved Berkshires. All Berk

T breeder of Improved Berkshires. All Berkshire swine recorded. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

A O. HOWEN, Wixom, breeder of pure-bred Poland-China swine, from stock bred by S. H. Todd, Barnes Bros., and A. J. Murphy. All recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice young stock for sale. H. STANTON, Proprietor of Wood Lawn Stock Farm, St. Louis, Gratiot Co., breeder shipper of pure bred Poland China swine and thdown sheep. Correspondence solicited. F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure bred Poland Chinas. All stock in Ohio P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale. Alse breeding registered Merino sheep. Correspondence invited.

H. L. LINTZ, Rochester, Oakland Co., breeder of Poland China Swine, all registered stock. Also Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn fowls. Stock for sale. If you want pure Poland-China swine of best strains of blood or choice registered Merines sheep write to me or see my stock before you purchase elsewhere. C. M. Fellows, Manchester, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

Chester Whites.

A MIOS S. ORAPSER, "River Grove" stock A farm, Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., breeder and hipper of pure-bred improved Chester Whites of cost strains. Stock for sale. 128-17 C. A. SEARING, Proprietor of the Walnut, Grove Stock Farm, Lyons, Ionia Co., breedes and Shipper of the choicest strains of Chester White hogs. Stock for sale not akin, also Shorthorn cattle. Correspondence solicited. JOSEPH LINDSAY, Fairlaws Farm, Otsego, Allegan Co., breeder and Shipper of pure bred Chester Whites. Also Bronse Turkeys, Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes. White Crested Black Polish, Golden Polish and Chinese Geese. Write for what you want. T. H. HALL, Bath, Clinton Co., breeder of Improved Chester White Swine; all breeding stock recorded. Stock for sale chesp. Correspondence solicited. Cheshires,

W. TITSWORTH, Millington, Tuscola Os., breeder and shipper of Improved Chashire wine—a specialty. Order early. Correspondence Colicited.

HORSES.-Draft and Trotting.

A LONZO SESSIONS, Grand River Valley
A Stock Farm, Ionia, breeder of Cleveland Bay,
oach and Roadster horses. Imported Daleman
n the stud.

W. FLETCHER, Orchard Grove Steel Farm, Mt. Clemens, Macomb Co., breeder of trotting and draft horses, with Carver (standard) 2067, Macomb and imported Clydesdale Glenluse 9187, 1600 in the stud. Stock for sale.

have always on sale and receive regular hipments of Cleveland Bay, High Acting English Coach Shire and Clydesdale Stallions of pure slood, from Arch Wilson, who travels over English and Scotland to secure the best fashionable stallions to be found. Address W. H. SMITH & BRO., Hillsdale.

DORTLAND BREEDING STABLES L. P.

D. G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Norman Percheron horses, Trotting-bred Roadstern Hereford and Galloway Cattle, Merino Sheep and Cheshire Hogs. No fancy prices. Persons visiting either of the three following breeding establishments will be carried to the there if desired.

I ILLSIDE STOCK FARM, Watervilet, Berlinen Co., Parsons & Baldwin, breeders of Percheron Horses, and Vermont and N. Y. Registered Merine sheep. Imported Trojan 1905 (882) at head of sud. Young stock for sale.

A. W. HAYDON, Decatur, Van Buren Ca, A. breeder of full-blood Percheron horses. At the head of stud is imported Chere, winner of four first prizes and gold medals in France, including a first prize and gold medal at the Universal Exposition of Paris in 1678. Also thoroughered Mering obecating 1678.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Flint, Genesoe Os., breeder and shipper of pure-bred Duroc Jersey Red swine, registered Atwood Merine sheep and Black-breasted Red game fowls. 1723-17

CHARLES INMAN, Averill, Midland Oc., breeder of thoroughbred Scotch Collies. Sheetherd pups from the best of stock for \$3. Correspondence solicited.

H. HAYNES, Decatur, breeder of high class o and fancy poultry. Plymouth Rocks, Wyss-ottes, Rose and Single-Combed Brown Leghorns. Send for illustrated circular. mr24-19

MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM,—W. R. M. I. S. Phillips, Proprietors, Battle Crock, Mich. Breeders of pure blood poultry, white and Brown Leghorns, Black Cochins, Langsham, Wyandottee and Silver-bear'ed Pollsh. Eggs from \$1 50 to \$3 00 per 15. Write for prices on fowls.

W. McDOWELL, Howell, breeder of high class poultry. Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Partridge Cochins, B. Leghorns, Ayleshary and Rouen Ducks, Bronss Tankeys and Toulouse Geese, stock and eggs for sale in season, write for what you want.

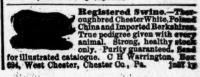
Ohio Breeders.

J R EATON, Bucyrus, Ohio, breeder of improved Chester White hogs. All breeding stock recorded. Stock for sale. BRADFORD, Rochester Depot, Ohie, breeder of Registered Poland China swime. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. s15-12

POLAND CHINAS

Porter, Case Co., contains over 100 beac of Pure-bred Poland China swine; blood of the Buthers, Corwins, Sambas, and U. S. 1195 stock, all re-corded or elligible to registry in Ohio Poland China Record. Parties desiring stock can be supplied at reasonable rates. Call on or address. GEDISON HEBRON, Box 309, an19-19 COMSTANTINE St. Jo. Co., Mich.

A. J. MURPHY. Breeder of Pure Bred Recorded POLAND CHINA SWINE. PLAINWELL OR SILVER CREEK, MICH.



W. FITCH, Howell, Livingston Co., break or of thoroughbred Cheshires. Stock for sale. correspondence promptly answered.

A & H. C. WRIGHT, South Grand Blane, Genesee Co., breeders and shippers of pure ored Essex swine. Stock for sale in pairs not akin.

jyl-ly

DARKHURST & MOTT, River Bend Stock Farm, Augusta, breedgrs of registered tretting horses. Frank Noble 1709, Cottonwood 1705, and Blackson 2505, in the stud. Write for cata-

DOGS.-Collies.

OUIS MEYER, Brighton, broeder of high class Light Brahmas, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Rouen and Pekin ducks, Bronze turkeys and Toulouse geese. Chicks and eggs for sale in season.

M. R.S. W. J. LAWRENCE, Battle Creek, breeder of pure-bred poultry, Langahama, Wyandottes, L. Brahmas, P. Rocks, Tordouse and Embden Geese, Pekin and Rouen Ducks, and Pearl Guiness. Stock and eggs for sale in their saason.

D. SLY, Clarksville, Ohio, breeder of Regis-tered Merino sheep. Ram Buckeye (189), whed jointly with J. S., F. C. & N. A. Wood, at least of flock. RAN. DeLINE, Plymouth, Indiana, breeder and shipper of registered Berkshires of the highest individual merit, combined with the most fashionable pedigrees. A large lot of choice young pigs for sale at farmers' prices. All inquiries answered.



A PHILLIPS, Dansville, Ingham Co., broad-er of Clydesdale horses. Imported Earl Den more, Young Chancellor, Young Marquis, and Young Campsie in the stud. Young stallions and

H C BENTON, "Maple Hill Side," Northville Wayne County, breeder of draft and trotting horses with Waiter H., a Percheron, Captain, a coach, and the trotters Neptune and Joaquin Miller in service.

Ferguson, Portland, Ionia Co., Proprietor, tallions in Stud are Lofty, Commander, Fortland harley and Chauncey Goodrich 1077. Stallions reeding mares and young stock for sale.

PEID & BRAIDWOOD, Almont, Lapeer
Co., importers and breeders of thoroughbree
Percheron horses. Stock recorded in Prench
Percheron Stud Book. Stock for sale at reasonable prices Also breeders of Shorthorn cattle.
Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

Division of Perchange of Percha

"SCOTCH COLLIES." Lords of the Highlands, I am breeding them from the best and purest imported stock, and have lately made several additions to my kennal of called of superior individual excellence. I have size three of the finest breeding yards of Plymenta Rocks in the west. My Berkshires are hard registered. Send for circular. Address mr6tf J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mick.

GARLOCK'S imported and Michigan bred Shropshire sheep, the popular mutton and wool breed. Only flock in Livingston County oldest in Central Michigan, imported Roderick Dhu at head. Early orders secure first choics.

H. M. WATSON, Maple Grove, Okemos, Ing than County, breeder of Poultry of sixteem different strains; also Herefords and Shorthorass. Balso two standard trotting stallions in state. Write for catalogues.

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING.—I can supply them for the balance of the se seon for only \$1 per 13, \$2 per 35, from three as fine yards as in the State; carefully packed in baskets and sewed in. G. A. BAULGARDNER, Clarksville, Mich.

PINE GROVE HERD.

My herd is dark in color and bred from the most noted herds of Ohio and Michigan. Figs sired by Arneld's Sambo, Black Tom, Hopeful, Murphy's W. S. and Dixle. Stock first class. Prices reaso-able. Special rates by express.

W. TUBES, Delhi Kills, Washienaw Co., breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester White Swine. Choice stock for sale.



STAY WITH THE MOTHER WHEN HEL HAIR TURNS GRAY.

We stood in the press at the ferry gate, thless, weary, and just too late, Watching the great boat plunge and strain Through a roaring chaos of ice and rain; And over the sullen crash and din Of the surbulent flood tide thundering ir. Over the fret of the restless crowd, A young voice, caroling sweet and loud, for a moment, and beat the air Like the strong white wirgs of the angel, prayer O feet that are fain to go astray, Stay with the mother when her hair turns gray!"

Only the words of a worn quatrain, With a pitiful plea in its sad refrain, Only a lad's voice, sweet and strong, Trolling the catch of a threadbare song. But a nameless something, it might have been The touch that maketh the whole world kin. Quickened and warmed to a kindlier mood The hearts of the listening multitude; Crept with a tender, if transient, grace, Like a glimmer of mo ning, from face to face. As the tired and shivering crowd made way. For the pale little woman whose hair was gray. There's an instrument locked in each world-hard-

Whose compass may never be proven or guessed; But the dominant chord of its grand master key,

In the score of existence, is sweet sympathy, Ol in spite of the bitter corrosion of tears, Of the rust and the dust of our work-a-day years Though on our hearts' altars the ashes may lie Take the dead roses dropped from all summer

gone by, In the gamut of life those electrical chords Breathe a music that may not be fash oned to

But the magical something that beats in each

Ever thrills and responds to the highest and bes As the hearts of the multitude echoed that day:

Stay with the mother when her hair turns gray !"

CAT-TAILS.

Clear, dark and cool, a shallow pool Lies underneath the summer sky, Lew rippling in the sedgy grass As wayward winds go tripping by, And fleeting shadows lightly skim Across the water hand in hand

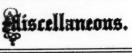
And vanish in a reedy point

Where slender, waving cat tails stand. And in the wondrous summer sky, "Old Sol" his golden censer swings, And in the pool the bubbles break

And lose themselves in floating rings, While bladed flags bend low to greet The blue-veined lilies resting there. And high above their drooping heads The cat-tails drink the summer air.

Across the pool with filmy wings. The "devil's darning-needles" fly; The croaking frogs securely lie;

A red-winged blackbird's liquid notes Sound clear and sweet, "co-chee !-- co chee And in the breeze's cradling arms The cat-tails rock in airy glee.



A MULE'S OBSTINACY.

And How it Led to a Marriage.

About two miles from my house on my Dakota wheat farm, stands one tall, lonely tree. It is the only object in sight that breaks the low horizon, and for many a long mile, north, south, east and west, no other tree can be found. It stands just on the high bank of Smoky river, which goes curling and winding across the country westward, and close beside it stands Chris Tronsen's log house, built of logs brought down the river in the spring time from the North.

ne day, early last spring, I h to the next town to get an iron bolt made at the blacksmith's, to replace one that Mr. Knudt Qualley and Mr. Petersen near had been broken the day before, and was riding home. My mule was loping at a Lotta, he come to lif very near-onerly good rate along the road which follows the river. And as we reached Chris's log house, which had just been newly whitewashed outside, I saw Chris sitting calmly on the door step, while Lotts, his wife, was lifting the heavy harness, and throw ing it on to "Yack," their old white mule.

Chris must be either sick or very lazy," I said to myself "to sit and let his wife harness the mules." I did not know much about Chris then, but giving him the benefit of the doubt, I shouted, in passing:

"Bick. Chris?"

Chris shook his head in what I thought was a rather sheepish way, and Lotta looked over her shoulder and laughed.

In the hurry of the day's work, this occurrence alipped from my mind. But some time afterward, when I happened to pass their place again, I saw Lotta out in the fields driving the mules, which were fastened to the seeder. This in itself would not have been surprising, for the Norwegian women in the Territory, with their vigorous frames and robust health. often work with their husbands at the out-door labor. But I saw great, robust Chris himself paring potatoes outside the door. And just as I rose into view from below the river-bank, he caught up his pan and slipped into the house.

"No doubt he is a lazy, good-for-noth ing fellow," I said to myself, "who has a thrifty, energetic . And so he sits down and does her night work, while she is out sowing the wheat. It might not have a bad result if he could be harnessed up with one of the mules for a day, and nade to work under the whip.'

After that I saw Chris himself at work in the field himself several times. But one evening, a week or two later, I passed there again. The mules were fastened outside the straw barn. The ground had been very wet for two or three days past, and of course the mule's legs were fairly coated with sticky mud, which had par tially dried on. Lotta was hard at work over the old white mule, scrubbing and rubbing, scraping and brushing and currying, as if her life depended on her success. And there, on an overturned barrel, ent Chris, much at his ease, calmly smok ing his pipe and looking complacently on pered what I had said to myself before about his laziness, and now I add-

"I will just stop for a few minutes, and see if the presence of a stranger won' shame the fellow into taking off his coat ad going to work in his wife's place." So I tied my mule to a ring at the corner

of the house, and walked over to where Chris was sitting. He looked up and smiled, and said, "Good-evening" with the same sheepish expression I had noticed before. And Lotts paused for a moment and stood up, her face glowing with the exertion, and laughed—I thought she would have done better to give her husband a good shaking,-and said it was very warm. Then she went to work again, to set through, so she said, before dark. But do my best I could not lead the conversation to any explanation of the strange state of affairs, and Chris showed kick and sometimes he will not do some no disposition to take hold of the work work at all. So I could not tell what I

mules to their stalls, and then at last Chris and puts up his old white ears. Then he condescended to rise and fasten the barn throw his back heels clear up in the air. a tour of the little town, talking eagerly door. I was sure by their manner, and by Then he just going to lie down, but I Chris's expression when the subject was whip him-onerly a little, very easy. So lazy, or there were some odd explanation of his wife's doing so much of his hard I try to pull him, but he stick his hoofs work, while he sat idle. So I took pains. as I met one neighbor and another here and there about town, to make inquiries about Chris. And with one accord they all gave the same answers. "Had Chris Tronsen a good reputa-

"Yes, very good." "Was he industrious and steady?"

"As hard-working and steady as any man in town.

"Did he treat his wife kindly?" "There could be no doubt of it. He was as kind-hearted as he was hard-work-

"Then why," I would ask myself, "was his wife always plowing, or rubbing down mules, while he looked on and did nothing?"

This all happened in the spring and early summer. But it is only about a week ago now that I drove over to Chris's one mild evening, to get some bags that I had lent him to use in carrying his grain

to the elevator.

After Chrishad got the bags and thrown them into my light wagon, he and Lotta asked me into their little parlor, the walls of which were simply the inner side of the logs, fitted, closed and hewed smooth. There was a gay-colored carpet on the floor, and on the whole the room was quite cheery and comfortable, and we sat down in the twilight without a lamp. After we had talked for some time about the crops and prices, and the best way of banking up houses in winter, in which Chris was greatly interested, I said to

"But you have worked almost as hard as Chris this year. You must be glad the summer is over." Chris shifted uneasily in his seat. Lotta

laughed. "So now I shall tell why it was so Chris," she said, looking at Chris.

He only nodded in silence. He appar ently did not anticipate much pleasure from the recital. "But no," said Lotta, "you shall tell

those first part, and I shall tell those last part, that is how we shall do."

Chris appeared still more uneasy, and aughed nervously, but after a moment's hesitation, he plunged into his explanation of what I had so often wondered at. "You haf onerly lif here two year?" he

"That is all." I said.

said.

"Well, so this is all happen one year longer ago as that," he said. "Those time I lif alone in sod shanty, and Ruya and Oscar-those was the two mule, the last one he named for the King of Sweden and Norway, because he is so good-they lif in other sod shanty. I haf onerly twenacres broke then, and ready for sov seed. Very few neighbors then. Onerly here. So then Mr. Jannsen, father of four mile away. And sometime I see Lotta on Sunday at meeting to Mr. Qualley's house, and sometimes I go to Mr. Jannsen's house to borrow somethings. Then I go there almost efery day to borrow some things, and Mr. Janusen say:

"'Mr. Tronsen, you lose great time to borrow somethings,' but I say I like to ride so far to borrow somethings.

"And almost efery time it was Lotta what brought me those things what I came to borrow, and she tells me to come often. She say they always very glad to orrow me anythings."

"Now I can see," I said, smiling, "why Lotta did not tell this part of the story." "Oh, no," said Lotta, "it is not any

reasons at all. Chris he knows why he did come so often to see my father, better as I do.' "Well," said Chris, continuing, "so

those days I were very bashful, and I nefer dare to stay for talk with Lotta. I always talk onerly with Mr. Jannsen Mr. Jannsen very good man," he added, in explanation, "but I rather talk to Lotta. But I always afraid, so I make believe I go efery day to visit Mr. Jannsen and borrow something. And Mr. Jannsen he think I was his very good friend. So he say one day, 'Chris, I nefer had any ones care so much for me before, like you does, and come so efery day to talk with me. So when I sees Lotta, I nefer knows what to say, and so

I borrow knife, or nails, or shovel and go right away. "So one day, after I go away, I say to myself, ! Next time I shall go and I shall

say, 'I had not come to see Mr. Jannsen. I haf not come to borrows somethings. 1 haf come to see Lotts, and I shall talk with Lotta.' But when next time comes, I cannot dare to say so. And I talks with Mr. Janusen all times. So by-and-by l wants to ask Lotta to be married with me, and come and lif here after new house is built. But I could not dare to talk to her about that. Well, then, so I had saved up my money for long time, for build ouse. But Oscar—those mule named for King of Sweden and Norway-he die. those good old mule! Poor Oscar! And so I must go and take those money, and buy new mule, so I buy white Yack."

An expression of actual misery settled on his face at this mention of white Jack, and it took him a moment to recover

"Those dreadful mule!" he exclaimed, in continuation. "He eat and eat and

eat his straw bed all night. But he would not lof to work. He lof to put his ears up straight, and stand up on his front legs, or lie down and roll after those harness is on. Sometimes he lie right ness. And fire pour out of his eyes. He are a dreadful mule. So I whip him some -not too much, I very kind," he added, at a reproachful look from Lotta-" and starve him-onerly starve him little bit to make him feel sorry for been cross. But all no good. He yump and bite and shall do. One day I is working in field proached, that either he was outrageously he did not lie down. He onerly stand still. He stand still half an hour. First in dirt and pull back. Then I try to coax him, but those fire come out of his eyes, and he snort and stand still. When I been got all discouraged, I saw Lotta going down those road on ox-team with little brother. Those oxes stop, and I go to road to see Lotta. So Lotta laugh and " Good morning, Mr. Tronsen. Why

do you and mule stand still all times in "Then I say, 'I do not know; you

must ask Yack. "Then Lotta say, 'Does those mule willing to work?

"So I say, 'Those white mule, he will not work, he will onerly stand still. I haf pull him, and I haf push him, and he will not go.' "So then Lotta say, 'Well I think if I

shall ask him to go, he will go. Mules and dogs and cats love me all times." "And I say, 'Well, I think he wil

too.' "So she get off ox team, and we go out to where Yack stand. Then she put her face on Yack's old white face, and she rub his nose and talks to him little whiles. and make him believe he are very handsome and very kind. So then she say:

"Now, Yack, let me see you ploy some furrow so nice." "So I takes reins, and Yack start and work better as he nefer had work before, and she walk along and talk to him. So by-and-by she haf to go away. And after she go away we feels very lonesome, but Yack he keep on and work hard all day. And that night I gif him more oats, and big, soft bed. But he eat it all up, efery scrap. Well, he work very well for few

days, and then he got bad some more. So efery time he got bad I drive him over to see Lotta. He always willing to go. And he be so ugly, and bite and groan, and stamp his feet, and wrinkle his nose. But after Lotta talk with him little whiles, and tell him he very handsome and how he must be good and work hard, he get so gentle and run home very fast and be so good. But he likes to go to see Lotta too often. Sometimes he will go efery day. If he cannot go to haf Lotta pat him and talk to him, he will not work. So when harvest time been come. I are very busy. I cannot go to see Lotta efery day. It were impossible. I tell Yack so, but it

didn't do some good at all. He should not work. He onerly bite, and wrinkle his nose and look ugly, and some fire come out of his eyes. And while he are ugly, those wheat must be cut, or it get spoiled. It are those whole year's work. It must not been lost. It ruin me to sit still in harvest, and not cut my wheat. But Yack would not work. He hate me, d almost eferybody. we went over to see Lotta about it. She came out to road to see Yack, and rub his nose, and pat him and tell him to work. And so I jes' told her how it all was. I tole her how Yack he ugly at times and would not work, because he hate me. But

if she talk to him and pat him, then he work. I tell her all about wheat, how it must been cut, I tell her I don't know what to do about it-and then I stop. "So then she say she don't know what

to do about it. "So then I get very bold and say: "'Lotta, I long time want to ask ye to get married with me, but I too afraid

you would laugh at me. But will you no "So she look down on ground, an poke little stone with her shoe, for long

time, and by and by she say: " 'Perhaps, Chris, by-and-by.

"'I haf want you to come for efer long,' I said. 'But how can I wait now? Yack hate me. He will not work for me. I shall lose my wheat, for I can get no one to help me; they are all busy. So then I shall haf no money to build house, and we cannot get married at all.'

"Lotta poke the little stone with her foot some more, for long time, and look at ground. It been got very dark, and

eferything so still and quiet. "After awhile she say in very low

" 'My father been say that Pastor Hofsen shall be at our house to see him, to morrow.

"That was all she say. Then after minute, she turn and run into the house. So I talk some more with Mr. Jannsen and tell him I want to borrow one thing more to keep always. He very much surprised. He say he always thought I come to see him, all those times. "And next day,---

"So if I do not tell the rest," said Lot ta, from her corner, "I shall tell nothing. So we been got married those nex day, when Pastor Hofsen come, and I came here and feed Yack, and rub him down and lead him when he are cross, and he did work hard and save i all those wheat. He lof me very much, but when

he are very cross, he will not work if will buy Yack, and we cannot buy some other mule yet. But Yack are getting oll. He haf lost two teeth this summer. So I hope when he is old he will not be so ugly, but will get kinder like some old and then he will love me and love

people, and then he was characteris too."

I confess I do not share Lotta's faith in Yack's reformation. But I thought the explanation of her working in the field now and then, while Chris sat idle, eat. He eat his oats, he eat his hay, he was a very good one. - Youth's Companion.

ONE OLD MAID.

A lowering morning, which made one train could not make connection with the eastward bound train! It is hard enough to stop at such a miserable little junction at any time, but to spend three hours here this dark morning must prove the very refinement of torture. There are a dozen passengers who must wait and who pre pare to make the best of their stay here One couple, evidently just married, find When it was dark, Lotta led the two near house, with both mules, and he stops the clouds of a very rosy color, and they walk out of the smoky old depot to make the while. Two young fellows wander uneasily about, reading all the old, tattered posters, glowing inducements to go west and ancient time tables, which invariably decorate the stained walls of a country depot. These young fellows final ly utter exclamations of impatience at the dreary monotony, and go across the street to the hotel, hoping to find something there more congenial to them. Two ladies at once take their departure

for the hotel, and other people stroll out about the depot, and there are left two persons, a man and woman, who, after a little time, settle themselves to reading to forgot the train soon and watched his pass away the weary moments. He reads his paper and she her book, and occasionally, womanlike, she casts a look at her silent companion, wondering what loved ones are awaiting his arrival, and whether he is impatient to greet them, or if he feels a man's stoicism in regard to it; wonder ing, too, how it is that each woman thinks the masculine lives connected with hers so full of manly graces and beauty, and who could find manly beauty in those rugged features? Toen she turned her gentle eyes toward the dirty window and looked out at the dreary landscape, looked with eyes which saw not outward objects, but were introspective solely. An old maid, commonly supposed to be the type of discontent and unrest, but here, evidently the type failed, for this face expressed the utmost of content. Life had been filled with much of sorrow with her, all her bright plans had failed of fruition; one after another she had bidden good-by to them and had turned bravely again to face the coming of a new future, a future to be peopled again by her bright fancies-the old fancies all dead and gone from her except as they lingered in memory.

An old maid she is, as far as years go but no home is happier than her little ideal home. She had filled its rooms with bright little faces eagerly calling to moth er, and the dream father is strong, earn est, helpful and loving. Her dream-home is happier far than many a fine ady's real home, although she had not pictured any grandeur about t. Oh, no, she dreams that the carpets are faded from much sunlight, and worn from the tread of many little feet, that there is much planning to 'make both ends meet," but she has imagined unselfishness in this ideal home and loving unselfishness can make all trials in regard to ways and means seem very slight indeed. Her companion in this depot is an elderly person, a stout, arge man, with keen eyes and a mouth at complete odds with the eyes, not belonging to them, apparently. Often eyes do not narmonize in coloring with the rest of a face, but generally expressions are strong y akin. This man had a sensitive mouth one with a mournful droop to it. Those hard eyes or sensitive mouth. He read for some time, then gave a quick look at the thoughtful face near him, and said, abruptly, "Not a very pleasant arrange

ment this." A quick flush passed over the gentle face before him, a flush which his keen eyes noted instantly and understood, a flush which told of the girlishness yet left

to this lonely woman. "Not that it matters much to me where am," he continued. "Life can't give me anything harder than I've had."

"That is a sad thing to say," she said, in her timid way. "A true thing, though," he responded

and the corners of his sensitive mouth drooped a little more. "I feel as if I had nothing left to live for. My wife died year ago, and—" here the voice broke. Distress ever calls some souls out of their eserve, and hers was such an one, and she said quickly: "Ah, but you have all those vanished

days and months and years to remember. all the loveliness of her life to think of now."

"How did you know her life was love ly," he queried a little sharply. She hesitated a moment, then said, simply: "It must have been, or you would not miss her from your living so much," a tribute to the manly worth she saw in the face she saw before her which was relished by the owner of the face. He sighed and then looked for a time out of the smoky window, then said: "After all, life is a strange muddle," and, receiving a look of understanding in response to this sentiment, he went on: "We don't know wha is right to do, and yet we are punished by fixed laws if we don't do the right. That

doesn't seem just to me." "Oh, but it will come out straight in the next life," she cried, eagerly.

"I don't know whether it will or not." he responded. "I haven't seen the next life yet and I don't know what it is like, don't even know if there will be a next life; I only know we are hedged in and around in this life."

"But surely the next life will take away all the rough places of this," she said: "it will make us understand all that seems so plete. That seems to me the strongest reason for a future, and so many die with their life-work only just begun."

"Is that a reason or a hope with you?" he asked. She hesitated and did not answer, and just then one of the restless young men who had been a fellow passenger of theirs came in and glanced casually at the two.

That glance made her self-conscious instant.

and a blush dyed the delicate face, and she turned, in a decided way, to the pages of her book, as if she were determined wish for the sunny south or for Italy, for not to let this stranger get possession of any place which would make one feel her wandering thoughts again. The down in furrow and roll, and break har- happier than could this dismal morning in young man passed out of the station and two falling as she thought of the lonely Wisconsin. And then to think that this the elderly one rose and walked restlessly days to come. - The Current. about the room, knitting the shaggy brows occasionally at some troubled thought. The three hours passed and one o'clock came and a train came. "Can I assist you?" he asked, gently, reaching out a hard, brown hand for some of the numerous bundles she was carrying. She handed some to him and followed his sturdy footsteps to the train. They wondered a little why their fellow passengers of the morning were not in greater haste, but forgot them presently in the bustle of departure. He secured a pleasant seat for her, and then one for himself at some distance from her. A few minutes of waiting, of idle watching of the dark land scape, so soon to be among remembered things, and the train moved slowly out of the town, and as it moved away another train steamed in.

She looked curiously at the second

train, but remembered that this was a junction and did not obey her first nervous impulse, which was to go to her whilom protector and ask him if he were sure they were on the right train. She stern, set face and felt sorry for him, and wished he might feel as sure of the future as did she. Soon the conductor came and she watched him as he made his way toward her. When he reached her protector, as she already called him in her inner consciousness, that individual gave a quick start, at some words uttered by the conductor after examination of his ticket. A troubled look settled upon the resolute face, and he conversed earnestly with the conductor for a few moments, then glanced at her and rose and came to her. told you," he said, "that we don't know what is right and then we get punished by unalterable laws, and here is a speedy illustration of the fact, only that I feel now that I might have known the right if I had taken pains to inquire. We are on the wrong train." She looked deeply troubled, but said, after a moment, "How can we get back?" "It is of no use to go back to that junc-

tion. We might as well go on to Chicago now and go from there; it will really take not much longer, and, as you trusted to my leading in the first place. I will, if you will let me, see you safe out of this trouble." "I am used to taking care of myself,"

he said, but her lips trembled a little. "Where are you going?" he asked, and, upon receiving his reply, added: "I am

going beyond there, so it will be no trouble to me to see you safe. I will telegraph your dilemma to your friends at the next station; we shall reach Chicago in two hours, and the conductor tells me we can immediately take another train back, so that really the worst of it will be the extra four or five hours in the train.

He remained sitting with her, and chatted lightly for a time, till her mind was somewhat diverted from the unpleasantness of her situation. Gradually they wandered to deeper waters, and talked again, as they had earlier in the day, of the problems of life, and into those queries and answers of theirs crept ever and anon a bit of the personal history of each. He learned what a desolate life hers had seemed to be; he learned, too. what a sweet, cheery courage must underwho looked at him caught themselves lie her whole being, that the desolateness wondering which would conquer-keen, should have been so ignored, and he grew ashamed of his own repining over a lot which had had so much brightness in it.

When the train drew into the great depot in Chicago, he felt that he had learned to know a pure soul, and she felt deep pity for the lonely life opened to her view. And as they took the other train, which was to take them rapidly to their destination, each felt a regret that a few hours more would part them.

He sat silent for a long time after this, ondering if he dared do the thing he wished. He was lonely, set adrift in the great world by the death of his wife, and ne wanted a true, womanly heart to sympathize with his. Could he do better than ask this lonely woman, who had no kith or kin in the world, to share his lot with him? Could she do better than take him, she who evidently had summerland in her heart, and could make a bit of brightness wherever she was? Each surely needed the other. He asked her if she knew any one in his town, and finding she did know a person residing a few miles from him, he took his resolution quickly.

"I have a good farm out there." h said; "160 acres under fine improvement, house and outbuildings all in fine shape. You can find out all about me from Mr. A moment he hesitated as he saw that she did not realize what he meant; then he continued earnestly, looking down into the clear eyes lifted so fearlessly to his: "I feel as if I were looking into the eyes of my future wife. Am I mistaken?" The last words were breath ed rather than uttered, and then she understood, and the flame color mounted over the delicate features once more, and she said quietly, "Do I look so much like your wife?"

He was baffled, and for a moment knew not what to say, then rallied and said: She has gone on into the future. don't know what or where that life may be, and I am lost and lonely without her. I want that which has gone out of my life, and I believe you can supply that want. You are alone in the world, and I can make your life pleasanter. I am sure. It was a temptation, such as only homeless ones can understand; but, after a moment, she shook her head, and then, read-Chris stay near him at all. Those times
I drive him. I likes to drive Yack and
plow. I plenty strong. Chris, he don't
like it, but he can'thelp hisself. Nobody

That seems to me the strongest

I loved once and have loved ever

"I loved once, and have loved ever since, and it would not be right for me to marry any one, feeling as I do."

The door opened and the brakeman called the name of the place where she was to stop, and the next moments were spent in gathering together her belong ings. He helped her off the train, and grasped her hand heartily as he stood one

" I shall always remember you and your happy ways of looking at life, and your faith will help me;" and then he swung on to the slowly-moving train, and she walked away into the gloaming, a tear or

The Tyranny of the Shoe.

Large women, said a well-known artist and expert, must have feet that to be beau tiful would be very ugly on a smaller woman. A No. 1 boot is to a large extent a female hallucination. It is to a much larger extent, perhaps, a female curse for those who dare not undergo its miser ies grow sooner or later to believe that they do, and fire cannot burn out of them the conviction that their shoes are No. 1. Nobody but the woman herself knows what tortures are undergone by the slave with a No. 2 foot who is chained to a No. 1 shoe. Professional women who exhibit their feet are, of course, more subject to this tyranny of the shoe than other women, and it may not be generally known that there are emotional and tragic actresses whe, when all other means of simulating agony and awakening pity fail, rush to the No. 1 boot. They put that on and a sad, far away look of unutterable despair comes into their eyes, neuralgic shadows play about their mouths, their chins quiver with unexpressed grief, their temples throb with indescribable woe. Then the spectators are moved. And here it is worth while to remark.

enpassant, that the ballet dancer's foot contrary to the popular notion, is no and can not be a small one. The development consequent upon continuous physical exercise settles the conventional idea of comeliness. A ballet dancer never wears a tight boot, and when she is dancing she wears shoes which are models of adaptability and freedom. But nevertheless the muscles and tendons of the foot are enlarged. The veins stand out, and there is a general appearance of strength rather than of beauty. All this may be obnoxious to the fastidious taste of the Greek sculptor, but there is really nothing repugnant to good sense in it. By the side of the ordinary society foot when bared to the light, the ballet dancer's is a thing of beauty. There is not one society belle in ten that dares to bathe at the seaside without hose on. Do you know why? Ask the No. 1 boot. To find the classic foot in these degen

erate days we shall have to look a long way. The peculiarity of the classic foot is the wide gap between the large toe and its neighbor. This in the Greek foot was undoubtedly caused by the thong of the sandal that came up between the toes and kept them apart. Mr. Sarony in determining the fine points of a model's foot is said to have doubled up a ten dollar bill compactly and inserted between the toes with the jocose remark that if it fell out it was the model's. And his experience is that it generally stays there until it is pul-

The American women as a rule have smaller feet than the English women. But this is not altogether a matter of temperature. Habit in a large measure de termines the size of the feet, as it will of the arms, and the English women use their feet far more than do the Americans.

Rough Handling of Children.

The causes of joint diseases in childhood are frequently obscure, but this much is certain, that the rough handling which children receive at the hands of ignorant parents or careless nurses has much to do with the matter. Stand on any street corner and notice how children are handled. Here comes a lady with a three-year old girl; she is walking twice as fast as she should, and the child is over-exerting itself to keep pace; every time the child lags the mother gives it a sudden and unexpected lurch which is enough to throw its shoulder out, to say nothing of bruising the delicate structures of the joints; a gutter is reached; instead of giving the little toddler time to get over in its own way, or properly lifting it, the mother raises it from the groun by one hand, its whole weight depending from one upper extremity, and with swing which twists the child's body as is landed, after a course of four or five far around as the joints will permit, it feet through the air, on the other side.

Here is a girl twelve years old with baby of a year in her arms. The babe sits on the girl's arm without support to its back. This would be a hard enough position to maintain were the girl standing still, but she is walking rapidly, and the little one has to gather the entire strength of its muscular system to adapt itself to its changing bases of support to say nothing of adjusting its little body to sudden leaps and darts on the part of its wayward nurse. Sometimes during a sudden advance you will see a part of the babe a foot in advance of its head and trunk, which have to be brought up by a powerful and sudden action of the mus cles of the trunk and neck.

Probably not one child in a hundred is properly handled .- Cincinnati La cet and

A True Home. Dr. Holmes says: "I never saw a gar-

ment too fine for a man or a maid; there never was a chair too good for a cobbler or a cooper or a king to sit in, never house too fine to shelter the human head. These elements about us—the glorious sun, the imperial moon-are not too good for the human race. Elegance fits man; but do we not value these tools a little more than they are worth, and sometimes mortgage a house for the mabogany we bring into it? I would rather eat my dinner off the head of a barrel, or dress after the fashion of John the Baptist in the wilderness, or sit on a block all my life, than consume all on myself before I got a ome, and take so much pains with the outside when the inside was as hollow as an empty nut. Beauty is a great thing; but beauty of garment, house, and furniture are tawdry ornaments compared with domestic love. All the elegance in the world will not make a home; and I would give more for a spoonful of real heart-love than for whole ship-loads of furniture and all the gorgeousness all the upholsterers in the world can gather."

FOUR ACTS PLAYED.

Sad Report About Ex-President Arthur. Will the Fifth and Final Act be a Trage

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, "Dr. Lincoln, who was at the funeral" of ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen, says" ex-President Arthur looked very un-" well. He is suffering from Bright's"

disease. During the past year it has" assumed a very aggravated form." That telegram is act IV. of a drama written by ex President Arthur's physicians. In Act I. he was made to appear in "Malaria" of which all the country vas told when he went to Florida.

In Act II. he represented a tired man. worn down, walking the sands at Old Point Comfort and looking eastward over the Atlantic toward Europe for a longer The curtain rolls up for Act III. up.

on the distinguished actor affected with melancholy from bright's disease, while Act IV. discovers him with the disease in an aggravated form, suffering intensely, (which is unusual) and about to take a sea voyage." Just such as this is the plot of many

dramas by play-wrights of the medical profession. They write the first two or three acts with no conception of what their character will develop in the final

They have not the discernment for tracing in the early, what the later impersonations will be. Not one physician in a hundred has the adequate microscopic and chemical appliances for discovering bright's disease in its early stages, and when many do finally comprehend that their patients are dying with it, when death occurs, they will, to cover up their ignorance of it, pronounce the fatality to have been caused by ordinary ailments, whereas these ailments are really results of bright's disease of which they are unconscious victims.

Beyond any doubt, 80 per cent. of all deaths except from epidemics and accidents, result from diseased kidneys and livers. If the dying be distinguished and his friends too intelligent to be easily deceived, his physicians perhaps pronounce the complaint to be pericarditis, pyamia, septicæmia, bronchitis, pleuritis, valvular esions of the heart, pneumonia, etc. If the deceased be less noted, "malaria" is now the fashionable assignment of the cause of death.

But all the same, named right or named wrong, this fearful scourge gathers them in! While it prevails among persons of sedentary habits,-lawyers, clergymen congressmen,-it also plays great havoc among farmers, day laborers and mechan ics, though they do not suspect it, because their physicians keep it from them, if indeed they are able to detect it.

It sweeps thousands of woman and children into untimely graves every year. The health gives way gradually, the strength is variable, the appetite fickle, the vigor less and less. This isn't malaria -it is the beginning of kidney disease and will end-who does not know how?

No, nature has not been remiss. Independent research has given an infallible remedy for this common disorder; but of course the bigoted physicians will not use Warner's safe cure, because it is a private affair and cuts up their practice by restoring the health of those who have been invalids for years.

The new saying of "how common bright's disease is becoming among prominent men!" is getting old, and as the Engishman would say, sounds "stupid pecially "stupid" since this disease is readily detected by the more learned men and specialists of this disease. But the 'common run" of physicians, not detecting it, give the patient Epsom salts or other drugs prescribed by the old code of treatment under which their grandfath-

ers and great-grandfathers practiced! Anon, we hear that the patient is "comfortable." But ere long they "tap" him and take some water from him and again the "comfortable" story is told. Torture him rather than allow him to use Warner's safe cure! With such variations, the doctors play upon the unfortunate until his shroud is made, when we learn that he died from heart disease, pyæmia, septicæmia or some other deceptive though 'dignified cause."

Ex-President Arthur's case is not singular-it is typical of every such case. "He is suffering intensely." This is not usual. Generally there is almost no suffering. He may recover, if he will act independently of his physicians. The agency named has cured hundreds of thousands. It is an unfortunate fact that physicians will not admit there is any virtue outside their own sphere, but as each school denies virtue to all others, the people act on their own judgment and accept things by the record of merit they make. The facts are cause for alarm, but there

is abundant hope in prompt and independent action.

Can a Man Fly?

In answer to the question frequently asked of late, "Can a man fly if provided with suitable apparatus?" we may answer that he is too heavy in proportion to the greatest power he can exert, even for a short time. With wings of any moderate spread, a horse-power is able to lift about 25 pounds. To lift 150 pounds, the average weight of a man, calls for six horsepower, while man's power is estimated to be one-fifth of a horse-power, when exerted to the greatest advantage. In other words, if the machinery for the purpose weighed nothing, man's strength must be increased 30 times at least before he can sustain himself in the air. Even then he could fly only in a ca'm. It has been stated that the average velocity of air cur rents at a distance above the earth is 20 miles per hour. These must be met and overcome by any flying apparatus before it can be successful. These facts ought to be enough to settle one side of the question at least. Men cannot hope to fly by muscular exertion. Any flying apparatus must weigh less than 25 pounds per horsepower, in order to sustain itself, and if supported by a balloon must be even lighter.-Industrial America.

June 23 FOUR WAYS OF LOOK From the madding crowd t

And none might tell from The Gotham Million fair t The Philadelphia Pedigree The Bos on Mind of azure Or the soulful Soul from E For all loved Art in a seem With an earnest soul and a Long they worshiped; but The sacred stillness, until

The western one from the Who, blushing, said: "W Over three faces a sad smil And they edged away from But Gotham's haughty sou To crush the stranger with Deftly hiding reproof in pr She cries: "Tis, indeed, But brief her unworthy tri The lofty one from the hou With the consciousness of Exclaims: "It is quite a l And glances round with an Awaiting the word of Beac But the Boston maid smile And gently murmurs, "Oh I did not catch your remark I was so entranced with tha

Dies erit prægeli Sinistra quum Bo A Very Sharp Sometimes a lawyer m

he witness stand. Not was a breach of promise town. The usual bully was there, but an unusus person of a country so "Ah, miss," said the la had taken the oath, "wi

name?" "Elizabeth Martin," nietly. "Your occupation?" "Teaching school." "How old are you?" l with a sidelong smile at

"Old enough to know our business," she answ the ring dove coos. "Objection sustained, The lawyer's face fell. d went on, but withou "Do you know the nat he asked, spitefully. "Oh, yes. I heard you

sterday on the street fo ou, and I knew you wer rayers." The Court looked at lawyer looked at the ceil ess looked at ease. you please," said the law you tell the Court if you iff?" "Confine your answer

"Yes, sir, I know her? What do you know o "More good than I do That's not what I wa "I presume not, sir,

itness, softly. "I want to know," sh erated questioner, bring n the table, "if you bout the case before the "More than you do pos Well, tell it to the

one with it."

"Thanks. I know, Y oseph Hill, the defend ckson, the plaintiff, if vife. It was done in my "Indeed! Isn't that ra way of popping the ques "I don't know, sir. I erience. I happened to ause I came into the roo ad found the plaintiff si endant's lap, and he, to s ad a right to save the fu way, asked her again to land already done a week "By the way, Miss Ma es the plaintiff weigh?

"How do you know so "By the weight, of con nd the lawyer went off "Did you think the de 'Oh, yes; you know he "The witness will con ets," interrupted the Co "Very well, Your Ho more attention to t

One hundred and fo

e attorney." "That will do," said th "the witness may st "May it please the Con he witness would like "The sheriff will ple ness with a chair," She seems to have sat ning else in the court ourt sees no reason why exempt." The witness smiled pl

chair to await another A Cowboy in a Sl Where do I camp?" h was shown the lowe

'That's my pigeon-h sht, old son, just watch lle myself away." At this juncture he wa ver his revolver to the lined to do in a very "'Old Dad' (his revol ays sleep together, and divorce," he explained The conducter remonst ised not to try to "Braid this mule's tail 'This here's a sleepin'

length inquired. "Well, why don't you nen, when they've paid our game? If you're ain le awake, and want com to the next car; there ere that don't want to s sy'll be glad to see you The conductor withdre or pulled off his boots elf, with many comp Don't Kiss my Baby.

esident Arthur

Florida.

d a tired man

sands at Old

g eastward over

pe for a longer

or Act III. up-

r affected with

s disease, while

ith the disease

n, suffering in-

l) and about to

plot of many

of the medical

he first two or

eption of what

lop in the final

ernment for trac-

later imperson-

physician in a

microscopic and

for discovering

arly stages, and

omprehend that

with it, when

o cover up their

e the fatality to

linary ailments.

re really results

ch they are un-

per cent. of all

emics and acci-

ed kidneys and

istinguished and

t to be easily de-

rhaps pronounce

carditis, pyæmia.

leuritis, valvular

eumonia, etc. If

ed. "malaria" is

signment of the

d right or named

ge gathers them

nong persons of

vers, clergymen

ays great havoc

rers and mechan

uspect it, because

from them, if in-

of woman and

raves every year.

gradually, the

appetite fickle.

This isn't malaria

f kidney disease

not know how?

en remiss. Inde-

ven an infallible

disorder: but of

cians will not use

use it is a private

ractice by restor-

ho have been in-

"he w common

ing among prom-

d, and as the Eng-

this disease is

nore learned men

lisease. But the

icians, not detect-

Epsom salts or

y the old code of

their grandfath-

e patient is "com-

they "tap" him

m him and sgain

is told. Torture

im to use War-

ch variations, the

infortunate until

we learn that he

e, pyæmia, septi-leceptive though

case is not singu-

such case. "He

This is not usual.

no suffering. He

independently of

ency named has

ands. It is an un-

vsicians will not

outside their own

ol denies virtue to

ct on their own

ngs by the record

alarm, but there

rompt and inde-

estion frequently

an fly if provided

" we may answer

roportion to the

xert, even for a

of any moderate

able to lift about

ounds, the aver-

lls for six horse-

er is estimated to

power, when ex-

antage. In other

for the purpose

strength must be

st before he can

r. Even then he

m. It has been

elocity of air cur

the earth is 20

nust be met and

apparatus before

lese facts ought

side of the ques-

ot hope to fly by

flying apparatus

pounds per horse-

in itself, and if

n must be even

Fly?

ers practiced!

ds "stupid"-es

ect it.

Act be a Trage . Chronicle. at the funeral " huysen, says" ked very un-" from Bright's"

The Gotham Million fair to see, The Philadelphia Pedigree, The Bos on Mind of azure hue, he soulful Soul from Kalamazoo-For all loved Art in a seemly way, st year it has" With an earnest soul and a capital A. ed form." V. of a drama Long they worshiped; tut no one broke Arthur's physinade to appear ili the country

The sacred stillness, until up spoke The western one from the nameless place, Who, blushing, said: "What a lovely vase!" Over three faces a sad smile flew, and they edged away from Kalamazoo. But Gotham's haughty soul was stirred To crush the stranger with one small word. Deftly hiding reproof in praise, She cries: "'Tis, indeed, a lovely vaze!" But brief her unworthy triumph when

From the madding crowd they stand apart,

Tae maidens four and the Work of Art,

And none might tell from sight alone In which had Culture ripest grown—

The lofty one from the house of Penn, With the consciousness of two grandpapas, Exclaims: "It is quite a lovely vahs!" and glances round with an anxious thrill, Awaiting the word of Beacon Hill. But the Boston maid smiles courteouslee, And gently murmurs, "Oh pardon me! I did not catch your remark, because, I was so entranced with that chawming vaws !"

Dies erit prægelida

A Very Sharp Witness.

sometimes a lawyer meets his match on he witness stand. Not long since there own The usual bully-ragging lawyer person of a country school marm, met

"Ah, miss," said the lawyer, when she and taken the oath, "will you state your "Elizabeth Martin," she responded

"Your occupation?" "Teaching school."

"How old are you?" he next inquired with a sidelong smile at the crowd. "Old enough to know that it is none of your business," she answered as gently as he ring dove coos. "Objection sustained," remarked the

The lawyer's face fell, but he braced up nd went on, but without a smile.

"Do you know the nature of an oath?" e asked, spitefully. esterday on the street for ruling against | well but asked:

ou, and I knew you were not saying your The Court looked at the lawyer, the

swyer looked at the ceiling, and the witess looked at ease. "Confine your answers to the case, if ou please," said the lawyer. "Now, will ou tell the Court if you know the plain-

"Yes, sir, I know her?" "What do you know of her?" "More good than I do of a lawyer, sir."

"That's not what I want to know." "I presume not, sir," continued the vitness, softly. "I want to know," shouted the exas-

erated questioner, bringing his fist down n the table, "if you know anything bout the case before the Court." "More than you do possibly."

"Well, tell it to the Court and have

Hill, the defendent, asked Mary ackson, the plaintiff, if she would be his rife. It was done in my presence." "Indeed! Isn't that rather an unusual

ay of popping the question?" 'I don't know, sir. I have had no exrience. I happened to be present, beuse I came into the room unexpectedly ad found the plaintiff sitting in the dehad a right to save the furniture in that

ay, asked her again to be his wife, as he d already done a week earlier." By the way, Miss Martin, how much

es the plaintiff weigh?" One hundred and forty pounds, sir.' "How do you know so exactly?"

"By the weight, of course," she smiled, ad the lawyer went off on another tack. "Did you think the defendant was tell g the truth?"

"Oh, yes; you know he is not a lawyer. "The witness will confine herself to the acts," interrupted the Court. "Very well, Your Honor, I shall pay

more attention to the statements of "That will do," said the provoked law-

"the witness may stand down." "May it please the Court," she replied, the witness would like to sit down." "The sheriff will please provide the

itness with a chair," satd the Court. She seems to have sat down on everying else in the court room, and the fourt sees no reason why a chair should exempt."

The witness smiled placidly and took e chair to await another call to the stand.

A Cowboy in a Sleeping Car.

Where do I camp?" he inquired. And was shown the lower berth, next to That's my pigeon-hole, is it? All ght, old son, just watch my motion while and hev what I kin pay for?"

le myself away." At this juncture he was desired to turn lined to do in a very spirited manner. that held him in an iron grip. 'Old Dad' (his revolver,) and me al-

divorce," he explained. The conducter remonstrated but he was ised not to try to

"Braid this mule's tail." This here's a sleepin' car ain't it?" he

length inquired. Well, why don't you let people sleep,

ten, when they've paid, and gone into ir game? If you're aiming to keep peoe awake, and want company, just dance to the next car; there's lots of folks dere that don't want to sleep, nohow, and hey'll be glad to see you."

The conductor withdrew, and my neighor pulled off his boots and stretched "and bring me two bottles of champagne elf, with many comments in an un and four glasses."

FOUR WAYS OF LOOKING AT A VASE. dertone on the poverty of the surround-In about ten minutes this erratic person

had his head out in the aisle.

"Say, you boy!" to the porter. "Well. sir." "Come a runnin'." The porter drew near and was handed a

pillow as big as a pin-cushion. "Take that gooseha'r thing away," commanded the cowboy. "Don't you want a pillow, sah?" asked

the porter. "That ain't no pillow, and I don't want it, nohow; I'm afraid it'll get in my ear." After this, silence, and for a short time slept. I roused up, however, at an exclamation on the part of my neighbor.

"Hold on thar, my son, jist drap them "I was only jest gwine to black 'em for you, sah."

"Drap 'em!"

They "drapped." "Jest gwine to pull them spurs, I reckon. Now don't monkey around my camp, taking things no more. If you want anything, speak for it. If you can't speak, make signs, if you can't make signs, shake a bush. You h'ar me?"

"Yes, sah." After this, silence. The wheels and rails again sang together, and the car again kept approving time, and presently Mountain News.

A Story of Ingratitude.

The building itself is on the site of the old Washington Hotel. This hotel, by was a breach of promise case in an Ohio the way, was built on the ground once occupied by the mansion of Nathaniel may be added, parenthetically, this same banker, Prime, once, when a poor young man, went to a Southern planter, on a visit at the time to New York, and asked for the loan of \$5,000. "What security can you give?" asked

the planter. "The word of an honest man," answered Prime.

The planter eyed him for an instant dition to the administrative measures, the and then replied:

"You shall have it." This sum gave Nathaniel Prime his great start in life and he soon paid the debt. Years rolled on and he became the leading banker of the city. One day the planter, who had befriended him at the outset of his career, came to him in poverty and asked him for the loan of the same sum that he had lent Prime so op-"Oh, yes. I heard you damn the Court portunely. The banker remembered him

> "What security can you give?" "The word of an honest man," answered the planter, echoing Prime's own words of years before.

"That won't do in Wall Street," was

the banker's reply. The planter seemed dazed by such an answer and left without a word. The man who was capable of such ingratitude had become a miser, a monomaniac on the subject of money, and in his old age becoming insane in the midst of wealth over the least knowing how to set about disthe thought that he might by some possibility die poor, committed suicide by cutting his throat in his mansion that occu-Letter.

----He Wanted Bear's Meat.

Those who had not tipped the waiters received but tardy attention. It chanced "Thanks. I know, Your Honor, that that one of this class, a big, broad shoul. dered fellow, with huge whiskers, a regular basso profundo voice, rough clothing and a head of hair like a big buffalo's frontlet, swaggered in, and, with a free and independent air, took an unoccupied seat at the dinner table.

It chanced that there figured upon the bill of fare that day roast bear meat, which was served as a sort of rarity, and just as mdant's lap, and he, to show me that she the new comer sat down some was ordered by a party of three gentlemen opposite,

who were promptly served. "Say, waiter," said the new comer, 'bring me some er that b'ar meat."

"Yes, sir," said the white jacketed attendant, who left, but gave no further

heed to the order. The western man sat quietly in his place for five minutes: the chairs on either side of him had been immediately turned up lest some guest equally objectionable to the head waiter might get in at that point. After sitting five minutes he grabbed hold of a waiter who was passing behind him.

"Say, have you got any b'ar meat for dinner?"

"Well, bring us some, and quick, too,

for I'm hungrier'n a hound." Away went the waiter, but he didn't return, and the color began to mount into the face of the backwoodsman. He gave a third order, which was treated with the same sublime contempt. Patience could no further go. He seized hold of the heavy dining plates that were laid on either side of him and dashed one after another down violently upon the table with a crash that smashed them into pieces, brought the head waiter and two or three others to him in an instant, and startled some of his immediate neighbors

to their feet in alarm. "Look hyar," said the cause of this alarm, seizing the head waiter by the arm, "kin I get waited on in this hyar hotel

"Certainly, sir, yes, sir," said the head waiter, squirming ineffectually in the er his revolver to the porter, which he grasp of the left hand of the Westerner

"Well, then, do you see that?" slapping got a fatter thing on The Tobacco Leaf, ays sleep together, and we don't want down a \$10 gold piece with his right hand and then throwing back the upper part of the Virginia weed, to which he soon rehis coat, from one inside pocket of which turned. From an allopathic weekly, protruded a revolver and from the other the handle of a bowie knife, "thar's my regular diet, he went to a homeopathic money and here's my weapons; ef you monthly, which taught him to never go bedon't have a plate of that b'ar meat here in two minutes, I'll rub some of you out."

Released from his grasp, the head waiter retired, and in a moment more a plate ninth degree, and latterly he has been of the desired delicacy was placed before disposed in favor of civil service reform, "Anything else, sir," said the now ob

sequious waiter. "Yes, take that," pointing to the gold eagle that still remained on the table,

When the wine came, one of the bottles and three glasses were passed across the

Among the good things that Professor T. P. Wilson, of Ann Arbor Medical Coltable to the three gentlemen opposite. lege, has said, nothing is better than the "Gentlemen, I apologize for interrupting your dinner, but I had to do suthin' following: The promiscuous kissing of children is to get waited on by those infernal niggers. a pestilent practice. We use the word ad-Won't you take a drink with me?"-Commercial Bulletin. visedly, and it is mild for the occasion.

Murderous would be the proper word, did Russian Censorship. the kissers know the mischief they do. The censorship for all publications is Do you remember calling on your dear composed of two courts-the Censure friend, Mrs. Brown, the other day with a Committee and the Press Department. In strip of flannel around your neck? And addition to these two there existed at this when little Flora came dancing into the period a third division for "press cen- room didn't you pounce upon her demonsure" organized by the notorious Third stratively, call her precious little pet and Section, where the chief of the gendar- kiss her? Then you serenely proceeded merie reigned supreme. At present this to describe the dreadful sore throat that Third Section has been transformed into kept you from prayer meeting the night before. You had no designs on the dear a department of the State police, and conchild's life, we know; nevertheless you sequently the whole censorship is confined kiiled her! Killed her as surely as if you to the Ministry of the Interior. There had fed her with strychnine or arsenic. exists besides these an ecclesiastical cen-Your carelessness was fatal. Two or three sorship for all works touching upon religdays after the little pet began to complain ion, and one of the Ministry of Public Instruction, that deals with all books or of sore throat too. The symptoms grew rapidly alarming; and when the doctor periodicals intended for young persons. came the simple word diphtheria explained Every publication, whether book or periodica!, must undergo either "prelimi- them all. To-day a little mound is the nary" or "subsequent" censorship. sole memento of your visit. Of course the mother does not suspect Those subjected to "preliminary" censorship are dealt with in manuscript, and and would not dare to suspect, you of any the printed text must in no wise differ instrumentality in her bereavement. She from this corrected manuscript, often cut charges it to a mysterious providence. I slept without interruption.—Rocky down wholesale and utterly spoiled by The doctors say nothing to disturb the dethe censer. With regard to publications lusion; that would be impolitic if not exempted from this censorship, once cruel; but to an outsider he is free to say printed they are presented to the Censure | that the child's death was due directly to Committee, but the permission to set them your stupidity. Those are precisely his words; and who shall say, under the cirin circulation is only granted after the cumstances, that they are not justifiable? expiration of seven days for book and of four days for periodicals, provided that was there, but an unusual witness, in the Prime, the Jay Gould of 50 years ago. It during this period the consor has not entered any objection. This formality com-It would be hard to tell how much of plied with, the book or review passes on the prevalent illness and mortality from to a member of the Press Department, diphtheria is due to such want of thought who exercises superior control. If all book or periodical is damaging or disa-

proprietor of the office put to a consider-

able loss. The Civil Tribunal condemned

the over energetic General to pay several

A Case-Hardened Printer.

Look how they "box the compass"

a moral reform paper, spent his time over

copy against the tobacco habit, and de-

losing all their enthusiasm.

the censors think the publication of a mild a form that they mistake it for a sim his chief. ple cold, and as a cold is not contagious, greeable to the Government the printed they think nothing of exposing others to copies are sequestrated or, according to their breath or the greater danger of circumstances, other steps taken. In ad- labial contact. Taking into consideration the well established fact that diphthe. Censorship, through the medium of the ris is usually, if not always, communicatprocureur, can summon author or editor ed by the direct transplanting of the mabefore the tribunal and the administra lignant vegetation which causes the distion, (the "head police,") and can expel ease, the fact that there can be no more them from the capital or have them decertain means of bringing the contagion ported in order to place these "disturbto it favorite soil than the act of kissing, ers of the peace" under the surveillance of the police. It frequently happens that children on all occasions is all but unian author acquitted by the tribunal is deversal, it is not surprising that, when the ported by virtue of an order from the disease is once imported into the comchief of the gendarmerie. I could cite munity, it is very likely to become epinumbers of cases showing the relations demic. It would be absurd to charge the between the administration and men of spread of diphtheria entirely to the pracletters. But I believe that one little adtice of child kissing. venture that took place at St. Petersburg will suffice as evidence what law and justice are in Russia where the press is concerned. One M. Koukol Jasnopolsky was the proprietor of a printing office. One fine morning he received a visit from

There are other modes of propagation, though it is hard to conceive of any more directly suited to the spread of the infection or more general in its operation. It Gen. Tchebikine, commissioned to exam ine all printing stock in the capital. With the account books before him, and not in covering if the weight of the type corres ponded with that in the books, he ordered been known to infect a family; and the all the different kinds of type to be mixed most careful may be in condition to compied the site, as already stated, of the present Washington Building.—New York present Washington Building.—New York present Washington Building.—New York was exactly that stated, but the type Beware, then, of playing Judas, and let the enraged artist now, "I will make her one broken in the process was useless and the the babies alone.

"Evil is wrought by want of thought
As well as want of heart."

Sunstroke.

thousand rubles damages. Here the affair seemed at an end, but the adminis- and especially when the weather is "mug- keeping the boys on the farm is getting tiretration, feeling outraged by the verdict gv." It is more apt to occur on the secof the tribunal—which, by the way, was ond, third, or fourth day of a heated term never put into effect—gave an order to than on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, have M. Koukol Jasnopolsky deported to excitement, close sleeping rooms, debility, Makarieff, a little town in the Province abuse of stimulants, predispose to it. It of Nijni Novgorod. There he remained is more apt to attack those working in the several years under police surveillance.sun, and especially between the hours of Isidor Goldsmith, in the Nineteenth Cen-11 o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon. Have as cool sleeping rooms as possible. Avoid loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If working in-The sons of Faust are apt to be a skepdoors, and where there is artificial heat. tical, cynical crew. They see so many laundries, etc., see that the room is well sides of life, and so far into them all, that ventilated. If working in the sun, wear they are in danger of assuming a fixed atlight hat, (not black, as it absorbs the titude of incredulity or mockery, and of heat,) straw, etc., and put inside of it, on the head, a wet cloth or a large green leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head and they pass from office to office. Take for see that the cloth is wet. Do not check example Pop Rednose, who is now turnperspiration, but drink what water you ing forty. He got his first job as an apneed to keep it up, as perspiration preprentice on The Evangelist, and set up so vents the body from being over heated. many sermons urging him to repent that Have, whenever possible, an additional he determined to become a saint. He shade, as a thin umbrella when walking, had just reached that point, when he got a canvass or board cover when working in the sack. His next job was on Abbe Mcthe sun. When much fatigued do not go Master's Catholic Register, which soon to work, but be excused from work, esled him to doubt the truth of Protestantpecially after 11 o'clock in the morning on ism, and brought him to the very edge very hot days, if the work is in the sun. of the ancient Roman church. He had If a feeling of fatigue, dizziners, headache just about made up his mind in favor of or exhaustion occurs, cease work immeauricular confession, when a dirty proof diately, lie down in a shady, cool place of one of the Abbe's illegible editorials apply cold cloths to and pour cold water landed him on the sidewalk. His next over the head and neck. If any one is sit was on The Truth Seeker, which soon overcome by the heat send for the nearest brought him to a total unbelief in all sorts good physician. While waiting for the of religion. He became a sub on The physician, give the person cool drinks of Times, which made him a Republican and water, or cold black tea, or cold coffee, if sent him to the war, but came back to a able to swallow; If the skin is hot and case on Manton Marble's World, and soon dry, sponge with and pour cold water turned up as a solid Democrat. He left over the body and limbs, and apply to the the dailies, got a job on a teetotal weekly, head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or found out the horrors of drinking, and other cloth. If there is no ice at hand, resolved to quit liquor; but in two months keep a cold cloth on the head, and pour got a fatter job on The Wine and Spirit cold water on it as well as on the body. Merchant, where he sat up the praises of If the person is pale, very faint, and pulse feeble, let him inhale ammonia for a few the "ruby," and saw it was necessary to his health. He soon got a weekly job on seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aro-

termined to throw away his pipe; but he American Cultivator. where he read every day of the charms of Journalism in Cuba. In Cuba two hours before a paper is diswhich led him to take calomel with his tributed on the street a copy must be sent, with the editor's name, to the government and one to the Censor. When the paper is returned with the Censor's indorsemen yond the millionth trituration of a speck. After a while Freemasonry was the thing. the paper may go to the public. One of of you get?"
the newspapers in Havana disregards the of you get?"
"Cholera morbus," replied Johnny Fizzleas he put in type an article on the thirtylaw, publishes what it pleases and when it gets ready. Every few weeks the government fines the editor and suppresses as he tinkers up the leaded brevier of Mr. the paper. The next day the paper ap-Ford's Brooklyn Union. But, after all his experiences, here and there, Pop pears under a new name. Its frequent brushes with the government advertise Rednose has become a thorough skeptic it, and people buy it to see what new inand cynic, with a sneer for every new discretion it has committed. The subphilosopher, and a firm faith only in printers' "fat."-John Swinton's Paper. scription price is \$24 a year.

matic spirits of ammonia in two table

spoonfuls of water with a little sugar .-

VARIETIES.

THE Philadelphia Press tells a good story of Edwin Booth, illustrating his method of dealing with the class of women who find some ing irresistible and fascinating in the men who earn their living before the footlights. He was traveling in the cars one day when he heard an expensively dressed, handsome middle aged woman back of him sigh and say to her companion: "I would give \$50 to kiss that man." Booth turned and looked at the speaker. "Do you mean that?" he demanded. 'Why, yes, of course I do," replied the woman confusedly, looking in helpless sort of a way at the tragedian and the smiling passengers Well, I accept the terms, madam," exclaimed Booth. "And I stand by my 'proposition," and, rising, she imprinted a sound kiss upon the actor's lips. Booth's face did not betray any emotion. 'He received the kiss stolidly and did not return it, but waited until the impetuous woman found her purse and handed him a \$50 bill. He took the money, thanked her, and, turning to a feeble, shabbily dressed

woman on the other side of the aisle, who was

traveling with two young children, placed the

money in her hands, and with a courtly bow

said. "This is for the children, madam. Take

DICK TURPIN, the prince of English cracksnen, once wanted to increase his band by two, and so announced. Two men presented them selves as adroit thieves. "I want pretty good thieves," said Dick to one of them. "As a sample of your skill, let me see you climbthat tree and steal the eggs under that setting bird without her knowing it. If you are successful I'll take you." When theif number one commenced to climb the tree Dick said to the second rogue: "Now climb that tree and steal the trousers off his legs without his knowing it." Both fellows went to work in dead earnest, and when the first thief presented his leader with the stolen eggs, pointing triumphantly to the bird still sitting on her nest in ignorance of her loss, he was thunderstruck by Dick's handing him his trousers, with the admonition that a well bred thief As a rule, adults have the disease in so never came bare legged into the presence of

> ONE of those newspaper reporters who always has his nose in everything, tells the following. President Cleveland has removed the French chief de cuisine from the White House kitchen and appointed in his stead a bonny murphy boiler from the "ould sod." A disgusted society woman, whose father was nighty glad to get meat once a week before he made a fortune by discovering a valuable coal deposit, said to me the other night:

"Just think of the President appointing as and the further fact that the kissing of chefa woman who don't know a pun dee terror from a potato."

Those were her words, gentle reader, and those were" her pronunciation. But I cannot give you the expression of calm and majestic superiority which seemed to say: Here is a poor newspaper man and I hav paralyzed him with my French." She did, there's no doubt of that.

A STORY is told about an English girl who, when a French dressmaker arranged her a costume of rich browns and soft yellows, set stands to diphtheria in about the same re- his artistic soul in a tremor of auguish by lation that promiscuous hand shaking calling it "breakfast." "And why, made formerly did to the itch. It were better moiselle?" he asked reproachfully. "Why, to avoid the practice. The children will dear me," she said, her little fingers straying not suffer if they go unkissed; and their over the striped brown and white velvet of the friends ought for their sake to forego the underdress and darker brown of the mantle, luxury for a season. A single kiss has velvet and yellow gloves, "don't you see! Butter-gloves; toast-overdress; cream-Pretty good breakfast, too." "Ah, ah!" says lobster salad gown, and it shall be so real that she shall have the indigestion when she wears

Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, TWADDLE, twaddle! This preaching about some. You can no more make the boys the dry rot of many of the many so-called agricultural books and papers than you can get them to eat bitter and vapid sweet apples when they can find the juicy, tart ones in a neighbor's orchard. If you won't teach them the brightness, and beauty, and snap, and go of nature, of progressive mechanics, of live business men, of vigorous thinkers on the farm and what the agricultural schools and colleges may be, then wager all of your crops, and cows and horses to boot, that they will seek the brightness and snap of life in the city or town. And that is all there is of it .- Our Country Home.

> TIED Too Soon .- There is a boy in St. Paul that should be killed. Last Sunday evening he crawled under the sofa, and when his big sister her best and young man were sitting as close as possible rigged a slipeknot around their feet. When the old gentleman came into the parlor to look for his cigar they thought they would occupy separate seats. The young man fell over the centre table, and Mary Ann sat down upon the floor with a concussion that dislocated her adjustable bangs. The old gentleman thought Adolphus was drunk, and hit him with a cane sixteen times before he could tie himself loose and fall out of the window. The match is declared off.

> A goop old Kentucky Democrat, who has been waiting 25 years for a postoffice, owns a fine dog, which is his constant companion. The other day the dog had been having a run in the sunshine and was resting on the porch with his tongue hanging out. "That's a boss dog," said a traveling man, who had been selling the old man a bill of goods. "You're right he is," said the old man, proudly. "What makes him stick his tongue out that way?'. 'Politics." "Politics! How?" "Why, sir, that dog knows Cleveland is elected, and he knows that I want a postoffice; and he's got his tongue out ready to begin licking the stamps.

A New York Sunday school teacher told her pupils that when they put their pennies into he contribution box she wanted each one to epeat a Bible verse suitable for the occasion The first boy dropped in his cent saying: "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver." The next boy dropped his penny into the box saying: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." The third and youngest boy dropped in his penny saying: "A fool and his money are soon parted."

TEACHER-"So you can't do a simple sum in arithmetic? Now, let me explain it to youuppose eight of you have together 48 apples the paper may go to the public. One of 32 peaches and 16 melons, what would each on

top, who is addicted to that malady. "AND you have received a divorce from

that vagabond husband of yours, Mrs. Smith. "Yes; I am glad to say that I have." "Didn't you feel quite overpowered when

you heard the decision of the judge?" "Not exactly. I felt sort of unmanned, s Chaff.

An "Offensive Partisan"—The fellow who persists in holding an office the other man wants. The difference between Hanlan and Sullivan

is only slight—one being a crack sculler, the other a skull cracker. other a skull cracker.

Tennyson says: "Men are God's trees."
Some, however, who call at newspaper offices

are not. They never leave. "Is the receiver as bad as the thief?" Not always. The railroad seldom offers the receiver as good chances as it did the latter.

The Emperor of Austria, it is said, has a private circus. So has many a married man who isn't an emperor when he gets home from the club.

Housekeeper, roughly to tramp asking for breakfast—"Why don't you look for work?" Tramp—"Can't find time; takes me all day to look up my breakfast." "Mr. Jenkinson's wife must be awful jealous!" said Miss Smith; "he, gave me his seat in the horse car, and when I thanked him he begged me not to mention it."

An artist says: "A tapering, thin hand is the most beautiful." This depends upon how the artist plays the game. If he bluffs, a thin hand is probably as good as any other.

When a woman is giving her husband a bit of her mind, he should try and imagine what it would be like if he was a Mormon and was having 17 such bits served up to him. it, please," and without another word he left A hasty word or an indiscreet action does

not dissolve the bond, but that friendship may be still sound in heart, and so outgrow and wear off these little distempers.—South. The anxiety to see one's name in the papers was manifested quite young when the ten year old asked his mother to send word to the editors that he had that day licked two other boys.

"Why Did He Leave Her?" is the title of story now going the rounds. Her father probably refused to pay his board any longer. There are some pretty mean fathers-in-law in the world.

"I see you are building a fine house. I suppose you made the money for it out of whiskey?" Mr. Brown—"No. I made it out of the water in the whiskey, and so it don't cost me a cent."

We understand some elderly maidens about them old maids. That's no sign we don't like them. Why, our own wife would be an old maid if she weren't married.

"Pa, who was Shylock?" Paterfamilis (with a look of surprise and horror)—"Great goodness, boy! you attend church and Sunday school every week, and don't know who Shy lock was? Go and read your Bible, sir."

"Can you tell me where the coolest block in the town is? I wish to obtain a nice, comfortable retreat for the summer." "Oh, yes, certainly, try a block of ice. "Couldn't think of it. That would come too high for me." A groceryman at Keokuk, Ia., who has a

Agroceryman at Keokuk, Ia., who has a keen eye to business, in subscribing \$1 to a church entertainment, added after his signa-ture: "The only place in Keokuk where you can get sixteen pounds of sugar for one dol-lar?" "How things do grow this weather," said the deacon to Brother Amos. "Yes, they do," replied the brother. "Last night I heard you say you caught forty fish, and this mornin I heard you tell Mr. Smith it was one hundred and fifty."

Fresh fruit and vegetables, milk, eggs and butter are all very well in their way; but the prime requisite for a successful boarding establishment is a smart wife and a lazy husband, and you will find this combination in rine cases out of ten.

An old lady was reviewing the exposed stock of some burnt out dry goods stores on Market Street a few days ago. The burnt-edged bales were all strewn across the sidewalk. Above was a sign, "Another Sacrifice," "Another sacrifice," said the old lady. "Yes; burnt offerings!"

Samuel Smith was a servent on a Long Island milk farm. One day Mrs. Jones, (the farmer's wife) went into the milk-house and found Sam down on his knees before a milk vat, skimming the cream off with his finger and outting it in his mouth.

"Oh, Sam"l, Sam'l!" she exclaimed, "I don't like that." "On, Sam'l, Sam'l!" she exclaimed, "I don't like that."
"Ah, missus," quoth Sam, nothing discon-certed, "you don't know what's good for yourself.

Humane Societies recommend the Boss Collar Pad.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



FOR CLEANSING THE SKIN and Scalp of Birth Humors, for allaying itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasia, Milk Crust, Scald Head, Scrotla, and other inherited skin and bood diseases. Curtorother inherited skin and b'ood diseases. CUTIOUTEA, the great skin Cure, and CUTIOUTEA SOAP, at exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTIOUTEA SOAP, at cure mally, are infallible. Absolutely pure. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICUTEA. 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLUTENT, \$1. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

TIRED WOMEN

Housewives!

Shop-Girls! Clerks!

Breaking down from being too much on their feet, and the strain of daily cares.

Can Renew Their Strength by using Zoa-Phora (Woman's Friend), a prevention and a cure, for all diseases peculiar to Women.

Women know what these diseases are, but do not always give proper attention

Nervous Headache, Palpitation, Pale or Mothy Complexion, Weak Back Sleeplessness. Painful, Scanty or Profuse Periods,

Monthly Neuralgia, Spasms. That terrible DRAGGING DOWN, ALL GONE sensation, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—these indicate that some form of weakness is coming on.

A reliable remedy should be promptly used. ZOA-PHORA is that remedy, proven so to be by long actual use. Its great popularity is not due to big advertising, but to the good words of

Ladies Who Have Used It.

The wonderful testimony of these Ladies, and any other information willingly given. Address

ZOA-PHORA CO., Kalamazoo, Mich N. B.—Letters marked "Private" are opened by our consulting physician—Dr. Pengelly—or pri-vate secretary only.

Sold by All Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the twelfth day of January. A. D. 1884, executed by Joseph Kuhra and Mary Kuhn, his wife, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to anna Kuhn, nee Taubitz, of the same place, and recorded on the 19th day of January. A. D. 1884, at 2:30 o'clock A. M., in liber 186 of mortgages, on page 202, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; and there is one of thirteen hundred and nineteen dollars with the reof; notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the NINETEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1885, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain plece or parcel of land, cituate in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the northerly of said easterly line of a lot lying between lots "B" and "C" and running thence northerly on said easterly line of a lot lying between lots "B" and "C" and running thence northerly on said easterly line of a southerly line of Guoin street, thence southwesterly twenty-seven feet to a point ten feet easterly from and at right angles with the westerly line of soil to, thence southerly parallel with said westerly time and ten feet distant therefrom to the southerly line of Atwater street, thence casterly from and at right angles with the westerly line of soil to, thence southerly parallel with said westerly time of Atwater street, thence casterly from and at right angles with the westerly line of a soil to, thence southerly parallel with said westerly time of Atwater street, thence casterly on said southerly line of Atwater street, thence casterly on said southerly line the feet of the place of the beginning, to satisfy the amount

WILL'AM LOOK, ANNA KUHN, Altorney for Mortgagee.

A Ta session of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne in Chancery convened and held at the Circuit Court Room in the City of Detroit on the 23d day of May, in the year one thomsand eight hundred and eighty-five. Present: Hon. William Jennison, Circuit Judge.

Bridget Kilroy, by W. F. Atkinson, gnardiss, ad liter, vs. Lawrence Kilroy, Bridget Duggas, William Lyons, Thomas Lyons, John Lyons, Mary Ann Lyons, James Dennison, John Dennison, Edward Dennison, Kate Dennison, Mary L. Battersby and William H. Ebests administrator, etc.

In this cause it satisfactorily appearing to this defendants, William Lyons, Thomas Lyons, John Lyons, Mary Ann Lyons, Mary Ann Lyons, John Lyons, Mary L. Battersby and Kate Dennison, Edward Dennison, Kate Dennison, Bridget Duggan, William Lyons, Thomas Lyons, John Dennison, Edward Dennison, Kate Dennison, Bridget Duggan, William Lyons, John Lyons, Mary Ann Lyons, James Dennison, John Dennison, Edward Dennison and Kate Dennison are not residents of the State of Michigan, but reside in Ontaria, on motion of James J. Atkinson, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that said defendants, Mary L. Battersby, Bridget Kilroy, William Lyons, James Dennison, John Dennison, Edward Dennison and Kate Dennison appear in this cause and answer the complaint filed therein on or before September 5th, 1885.

Dudge of the Superior Court of Detroit.

On the fifth day of October, 1887, Mary Ann Lyons, James Dennison, John Dennison Court of Detroit.

On the fifth day of October, 1887, Mar

Judge of the Superior Court of Detroit.

On the fifth day of October, 1887, Mary Ann Hudson executed and delivered to Charles B. Hebbard a mortgage (dul) stamped and sealed) on that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, known and described as the east half of lot number (87) eighty-seven of the subdivision of the Riopelle farm (so called) secording to the plat thereof as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said Wayne County, said lot being on the routh side of Fort Street between Riopelle and Orleans Streets. Said mortgage was recorded on the tenth day of October, 1867, in liber of i of mortgages on page 188 in the office of the Register of Deeds for said Wayne County, I was assigned to George McIver Nevember 27, 1883, McIver assigned it to John W. Thompson June 27, 1883, McIver assigned it to John W. Thompson June 27, 1884, and Thompson executed and delivered an assignment of it to the undersigned James J. Atkinson and Dwight O. Rerford on December 24th, 1884. Default has been made in the payment of interest due April 8th, 1885, and in previous payments, and we claim that there is now due on said mortgage the full principal one hundred dollars and thirteen dollars interest; notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage we shall on the seventh day of August, 1885, at one o'clock, P. M. sell said premises at public vendue at the Griswold Street entrance to the City Hall in Detroit, the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County.

DAMES J. ATKINSON,

Assignees of Mortgage.

Assignees of Mortgage. Dated Detroit, May 6th, 1835. Dated Detroit, May 6th, 1885.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Superior Court of Detroit, in chancery.

Avis Gray, complainant, vs. Robert Gray, defendant. At a session of said Court held at the Court Room in the City of Detroit, May the 9th, 1885. Present Hon. J. Logan Chipman.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Robert Gray, defendent in the above entitled cause pending in this Court resides out of the State of McMigan, and in the British Provinces of North Amelica, and on motion of William Look Solicitor for Complaint at it is ordered that the said detendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint, filed in the said cause within four months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed, and further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date, in the MICHIGAN FARMER, a newspaper printed in the said county of Wayne and be published there once in each week for six weeks in succession; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendent personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated this 9th day of May, A. D. 1885.

twenty days before the time herein prescribed relies appearance.

Dated this 9th day of May, A. D. 1885.

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN,

A true copy; attest; Judge of said Court.

W. E. BAUBIR, Deputy Register.

WILLIAM LOOK,
Complainant's Splicitor and of Counsel.

WILLIAM LOOK,
Complainant's Solicitor and of Counsel.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. In Chancery. Fannie A. Fuller vs. Henry S. Fuller.
At a session of said Court held at the City of Detroit on the sixth day of May, A. D. 185. Present, Hon. William Jennison, Circuit Judge.
It satisfactorily appearing to the Court by affidavit on file that the defendant, Henry S. Fuller, is not a resident of this State, but when the same was last known to complainant was in the Sixte of New York, while his present residence is unknown to her, on motion of Mr. James W. Romeyn, Sol citor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said Henry S. Fuller cause his appearance to be entered herein within five months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance to be entered herein within five months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance to be served on the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant. And it is further ordered that within twenty days after the date hereof, the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the Michigan Farance, (Signed) will liand the cause at copy of this order to be personally served on said defendent at least wenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

(Signed) WILLIAM JENNISON, AMES W. ROMEYN, Circuit Judge.

A Ta session of the Circuit Court for the Complainant.

Solicitor for Complainant.

A Ta session of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne in Chancery convened and held at the Circuit Court Room in the City of Betroff, on the sixth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five. Present: Hon. William Jennison, Circuit Judge.

Mary A Stockwell year George A. Stockwell. In this cause it satisfactorily appearing to the court from afflavit naw on file in this cause, that the defendant, George A. Stockwell, is not a resident of the State of Michigan, but a resident of the State of Michigan, but a resident of the State of Michigan, but a resident of the State of Hongians. On motion of Atkinson & Atkinson, solicitors for complainant, it is endered that said defendant, George A. Stockwell, cause his appearance to be entered in this cause and answer the complaint filed therein on or before September 7th, 1885.

WILLIAM JENNISON, Circuit Judge.

CUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

In the matter of the estate of John O'Briss,
Mary O'Brien, Catharine O'Brien and Briss,
O'Brien, minore. Notice is hereby given that by
virtue of a license granted to me by the Probate
Court for the County of Wayne. State of Michigan,
I will sell at public vendue to the highest bidder
on the premises hereinafter described, in the
city of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of
Michigan, on Thursday, the 23d day of July, 4.
D. 1885, at nine-thirty (9:30) o'clock in the forenoon of raid day, all the right, title and interest
of said minors, in and to the following described
real estate, viz. Lot numbered 351 of the Crane
and Wesson section of the Jones, or Lognon farm,
so called.
MARY O'BRIEN,
Guardian of Said minors.
JOHN D. CANFIELD,
Attorney for said Guardian.

jest

Sly sold Burt Spencer 3 good butchers' steers av 1,118 lbs at \$5; 2 av 1,250 lbs at \$4.85, and 2 feeders av 850 lbs at \$4.45.

Wyman sold Burt Spencer 4 good butchers' steers av 1,183 lbs at \$5.0.

Campbell sold Burt Spencer 10 choice shipping steers av 1,439 lbs at \$5.00.

Sly sold Burt Spencer 7 choice shipping steers av 1,250 lbs at \$5.00.

Robb sold Burt Spencer 22 good batchers' steers av 1,056 lbs at \$5.0.

Martin sold Sullivan 4 bulls av 885 lbs at \$3.25.

Wyman sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock av \$45 lbs at \$3.65.

Estep sold Burt Spencer 20 good butchers' steers av 1,066 lbs at \$4.75.

Wreford & Beck sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 26 head of coarse westerns av 806 lbs at \$3.40.

lot of 26 head of coarse westerns av 806 lbs at \$3 40.

Switzer & Ackley sold Burt Spencer 5 good shipping steers av 1.364 lbs at \$5.25.

Stevenson sold Flieschman 39 stockers av 665 lbs at \$3.25.

Pierson sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 845 lbs at \$4, and 2 thin cows av 850 lbs at \$3.50.

Wyman sold Shields 5 feeders av 902 lbs at \$4; and 3 stockers av 666 lbs at \$3.75.

Marshall sold Burt Spencer 6 good shipping steers av 1,206 lbs at \$5.

Gleason sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 848 lbs at \$4.05, and 10 coarse ones to McGee av 773 lbs at \$3.20.

Robb sold Shields 10 feeders av 900 lbs at \$4, and 6 stockers av 686 lbs at \$3.60.

Church sold Burt Spencer 15 good butchers' steers 1,040 lbs at \$4.75.

Pierson sold Flieschman 4 stockers av 650 lbs lbs at \$3.25.

Shields sold Switzer a Makey 30 teeters av 30 lbs at \$4.25.
Stead sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' steers av 307 lbs at \$3.45.
Capwell sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 20 head of fair butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$4.10.

SHEEP.

The offerings of Michigan sheep numbered 296

against 207 last week. There is no change to ote in the sheep trade. Receipts from the west

McCafferty sold Andrews 102 av 81 lbs at \$3 30. Purdy sold Fitzpatrick 46 av 84 lbs at \$3 12½. Campbell sold John Robinson 59 av 73 lbs at

Townsend sold Fitzpatrick 67 av 74 lbs at \$2 75.

Monday, June 22, 1885.

King's Yards,

CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with

a light supply of cattle, mostly of poor quality.
Only a few buyers were on hand, but the receipte

Smith sold Oberhoff 3 good butchers' steers av 956 lbs at \$4 85, and 2 fair ones av 1,010 lbs at

bs at \$4.

Adams sold Sullivan 4 fair butchers' heifers av 80 lbs at \$4.35, and 3 fair cows av 1,043 lbs at \$4.00 (Glover sold Hersch 4 fair butchers' heifers av 570 lbs at \$4.25, and one weighing 830 lbs at \$4.

McHugh sold Kraft 2 good butchers' steers av 1,150 lbs at \$5, and a fair one weighing 900 lbs at

Buffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts 6,933, against 6,239 the pr

Monday with about 75 car loads of fresh re-

on sale, with those carried over from the previous

week nearly 100 loads were offered. The de-actual was only moderately active, but by noon all

the best shippers and fat butchers' cattle were sold. Prices averaged fully 15@20 cents lower than those ruling at the close of the previous week. Good 1,800 to 1,400 lb steers brought \$5.45 @5.75; good butchers' steers av 1,080@1,140 lbs at \$4.80@5.25, and light at \$4.25@75. Mixed butchers' stock ruled quiet at \$3.75@4.75, according to quality. There was very little done on Tuesday or Wednesday, but prices showed an advance of 10@15 cents over Monday's rates. Of Michigan cattle 19 steers av 1,224 lbs at sold at \$25.00.20 do av 1.304 lbs at \$5.55: 17 do av 1,135 lbs

av 716 lbs at \$3 75; 19 do av 884 lbs at \$4 25; 29 do av 626 lbs at \$3 60. The following were the clos-

QUOTATIONS:

20; good to extra heavy, \$4 15@4 20; pigs, common to choice, \$4 10@4 40; skips and cuils, \$30

CATTLE.—Receipts 37,562 against 30,419 the pre-

set opened up with 7,200 head on sale. For ship

QUOTATIONS:

rious week. Ehipments 12,627. The cattle

4 90 **@**5 25 3 25 **@**4 50

Extra Beeves-Graded steers weigh-

ious week. The cattle market opened up on

vere closed out at about Saturday's rates.

ontinued large, and prices are low.

Wool Sales in the Interior.

Wool is quoted at 23c at Portland. Wool is quoted at Charlotte at 18@23c. Wool opens at Mt. Clemens at 20@25c. The Adrian Press quotes wool at 20@25c.

The Newaygo Tribune quotes wool at 16@20c. The Tecumseh Herald quotes wool at 20@

The Pontiac Bill Poster quotes wool at 200

Howell Republican: Wool begins to move in this market, the highest price so far being

Wool is quoted at Coldwater at 22@25c for The American quotes wool at 20@24c

The best clips offered at Holly are

At Eaton Rapids washed wool is bought for 13@16c.

Wool is quoted at Kalamazoo at 22@25c for ranhed, and 14@15c for unwashed. Jonesville Independent: Wool, which coming in freely, brings 23c in this market.

Port Huron Times: Washed, 20@25c per lb mwashed, 15@17c. The clip is coming

Grand Rapids Eagle: Market dull. Fin washed is quoted at 20@22c; coarse washed 15@18c; unwashed, 10@14c. Lansing Republican: Wool is quoted a ©22c for washed; unwashed, 12@15c; tags But little is moving thus far.

First Globe: A considerable amount of wool is coming into market this week. Prices range from 20@24c per pound for washed

The Ionia Standard says wool has come in quite freely, 23c being the top price. On the 19th rates advanced a trifle and 24 cents was paid for fancy clips.

Ionia Sentinel: Wool is coming in rather more freely for a day or two, but the market is by no means crowded: Prices show no material change; 20@23c.

Saginaw Courier: No. 1, washed, 22c; fine. washed, 22@33c; medium, washed, 20c; coarse, washed, 18@20c; unwashed, one-third off the foregoing quotations. Buck fleeces, 10@12c.

Hillsdale Democrat: Wool comes into man thet very slowly, as growers are loth to market their clips at present prices. The choicest clips bring about 23c, the average being about

Ann Arbor Courier: Wool comes in slowly. Mack & Schmid have bought 6,000 pounds so far, and prices rule at about 22@32c. The quality in this vicinity is about the same as formerly. Heavy clips are being held back for 25c per pound.

The Lapeer Democrat says it takes a big wool clip to buy a circus ticket this year. Some alips of poorly washed wool have sold in that city as low as 16c per pound. If unwashed tags are in the fleeces, even the choicest wool is docked one-third. Best washed fleeces are quoted at 22@23c. Market active.

Imlay City Optic: Wool begins to come into this market more freely. The prices paid are 14 to 16c for unwashed and 20 to 23c for washed. Something over 100,000 pounds have been purchased by our local buyers, most of which was bought on the farms of the growers and is yet to be delivered.

MR. F. G. KNEELAND offers, in another state of improvement, and for the low price of \$35 per acre. It is situated partly | weeks. in Midland and partly in Gratiot County, near the flourishing town of St. Louis. In such condition as described by Mr. Kneeland we consider it a decided bargain.

Peterinary Pepartment

icted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of lphia, Pa., author of "The Horse andits, "," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, snd Poultry," "Horse Training Made etc. Professional advice through the colline fournal to regular subscribers free. Professional advice through the col-is journal to regular subscribers free, iring information will be required to full name and address to the office of Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the affice of the Faruers. No question will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In occier that correct information may be given consult your own interest by making careful examinations of your animals; note every symptom, we matter how trifting it may appear to be; examine the nostrils, lining membrane of the eyelids, note their appearance, the respiration, temperature of the body and legs, condition of the housels, kidneys, dec., cough, discharge from the mose, eyes or month; or any other symptom you may observe. In cases of lamenese, note the manner in which the animal picks up the foot, carries the leg forward, or backward, swealing sensitive to the touch or otherwise, soft or hard. These symptoms, when properly given, assists us to locate the disease, seat of lameness in obscure cases, with some degree of certainty. The symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Quarter Cracks.

SOMERSET, June 15, 1985. Weberinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-I have a valuable young ree that has sand cracks on the inside of his fore feet. Can you give me a mode of treatment? Also is there an instru-ment made to clasp around the hoof to hold the edges of the crack together. I had him shod with bar shoes, but he does not seem to improve, but rather to get worse. Any information that will lead to his recovery will be thankfully received by an OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- Quarter crack, or "sand crack" as you call it, occurs only in a morbid condition of the horse's hoof. The hoof is naturally elastic. In that condition it may be bruised or torn, but not split, as in quarter crack; usually confined to the front feet, they alone being subject to contraction. There are many devices for the cure of cracks in the hoof; as riveting, clamping, bracing, plating, etc., none of which afford more than temporary relief. Our policy is to restore healthy action to the diseased parts, in which condition a perfect cure is the result. The following treatment when properly conducted will accomplish that result. Treatment: First, rasp the split quarter back to the heel of the hoof so thin that it will yield to ordinary pressure under the thumb. Then cut the outer crust or bearing of the hoof upon the shoe, from the crack back to the heel, se that no part of it leans upon the heel of the shoe. Apply a bar shoe with a perfectly level bearing all around, with a bar sufficiently large to cover the frog. not a little nubbin of iron which does injury by imbeding itself in the heel of the frog; thus doing injury instead of good, and defeating the object of the bar or round shoe. There are few smiths who have a proper appreciation of the benefits of the bar shoe; those usually made defeat the object sought to be attained. The foot properly dressed, the shoe nicely adjusted gives almost immediate relief to the animal. Apply the following to the top of the hoof all around: Equal parts of vasaline, pine tar and turpentine, melted together. The split hoof will not unite, but as it grows down the new hoof should grow down with its

natural elasticity. If these directions are properly understood and carried out, all pressure of the crust upon the shoe back of the crack, is kept off the heel on the cracked side, until the hoof grows down and the crack grows out, there will be no trouble in the case.

Joint Lameness in a Horse.

HANOVER, Mich., June 15, 1882.

I bought a three year old bay Clydes dale colt; and on my way home, leading him behind the buggy, he got lame in his right fore leg. Thought he bruised the freg of his foot, so I had him shod but it did no good. In traveling he handled his leg stiffly and swung it out sideways, dragging his toe, always shunning mud and deep sand to follow a hard path; he made much harder work going up hill than down. When first driving him after a rest he does not show his lameness a rest he does not show his lameness much but gets worse after being driven a distance; when resting he does not stand on that foot at first, but after a while will stand naturally; cannot find any fever or swelling anywhere. Thought at first he flinched by pressure at the elbow joint. Have applied Evinco liniment. The here is otherwise, healthy. Do not The horse is otherwise healthy. Do not notice anything unusual in backing him. If you can locate the lameness by these symptoms, and prescribe through the FARMER you will confer a great favor on a SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- It is difficult for us to locate lameness in a horse when not having an opportunity of personal examination, unless the symptoms are so plainly given as to prevent mistake in our diagnosis. From your description we would locate the lameness in or above the knee. It is evidently a joint lameness, were it muscular there would be heat, swelling, and pain Owosso Press: Wool averages in price 22 on pressure. When in the foot the leg that its natural action when raising it from Williams have bought about 12,000 lbs; Lewis & Son 13,000; Stuart 8,000. In the knees, the foot scarcely leaves the ground and is thrown forward in a semicircular manner; in the shoulder, the toe drags on the ground as the leg is carried forward. Injuries to the several joints have their characteristic symptoms which by close observation and long experience enable us to locate lameness from the motion of the limb as the animal walks or trots along. Injuries of ligaments unless severe are not so readily diagnosed, and cannot be determined with the same degree of certainty as injuries of joints. Evinco Liniment is the best known to us for general use; but," when deeply seated, as injury of the shoulder joints for instance, counter-irritation is called for. The following is a good application in such cases. Tincture of cantharidies, one o unce; oil teglii, ten to fifteen drops; shake well, and wet the skin over the injured part, do not rub it as in applying ordinary liniments, or it will not act. The per bu. following day dress as an ordinary blister with a little lard or cosmoline, and give column, a fine farm of 345 acres, in a fine the animal rest. The application should not be repeated in less time than two

Tumor on Fetlock of a Mare.

NEW HAVEN, June 11, 1885 Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-I have a brown mare that in November last broke her left foreleg not wishing to lose her as a brood mare, I had her leg set and the mare hung up in a sling for seven successive weeks, only letting her down for one-half an hour at a time, for a rest and stretch. When she had so recovered as to be on her feet, I bandaged her right leg at the ankle, so it would not swell from the over pressure and weight; for four weeks it did not swell or wind-puff. I removed the bandage every other day, afterward a small swelling above the ankle appeared.

Panltry—Spring chickers regetable oysters, 38c per doz. bunches; neumbers 35c per doz. purches; 100@1 25 per doz. tsting beans, \$1 50@1 75 per box; wax beans, per bu., \$2 25; cabbage, \$1 00@1 25 per bullets; \$3 per two bbl. crate; beets, 35c per doz. bunches; new southern cauliflower, \$1 00@1 75 per doz. Panltry—Spring chickers per per 30@25c. small swelling above the ankle appeared, and over that I drew the bandage very close to arrest the swelling, but it did not stop it. It continued to enlarge slowly for five or six weeks, until it was as large as a turkey egg, and was on back side of leg just above the ankle. I was told by a veterinary that it would disappear in four weeks as it was soft; felt like a wind puff or a full sack of water; two weeks ago he or a full sack of water; two weeks ago he was called in to see it, and advised an application of vesicator of biniodide of Hydrag, one ounce; cosmoline, one ounce. Applied that, to no good only to make her very lame and cause pain; the puff is a trifle larger than before the treatment. What shall I do for her? If you want any fuller diagnosis of the case, tell me in what particular and I will give you you all the points I can, as I wish to cur

Answer .- Your description of the swelling on the back part of pastern joint, does not enable us to diagnose the true character of the enlargement. Consultation with your veterinary surgeon would enable us to advise understandingly a course of medical treatment. If he will write on the subject, (no charge to subscribers for such privilege) we will reply in the following edition of the FARMER.

Leucorrhœa in a Mare

PINE CREEK, June 11, 1885. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-What would you prescrib for whites in a mare? And is the dis-charge of a yellowish cast? Please an-swer in next FARMER.

H. B. N.

Answer.-Lecucorrhos in the mare not of rare occurence, usually yielding to the following treatment: Give internally the following: Socotrine aloes, pulv., two ounces; nitrate of potassa, pulv. one ounce; Jamaica ginger, pulv. one ounce. Mix and divide into twelve powders, give one night and morning, in the feed or on the tongue. Use as an injection, after washing the parts clean, the following: Chloride of zinc, half a drachm dissolved in one pint of rain water; then add four ounces of glycerine. Shake well and use with a syringe once a

TURNIPS will usually be much better if sown apon new land, and that which is rather light and warm. It is desirable that they shou'd stand in the ground until nearly Thanksgiving time, and upon a cold, wet soil they do not make that growth late in the fall which they would upon soil of the opposite character.

day. The discharge is usually white.

"Fearless" Threshing Machine.

We call the attention of farmers and threshermed the advertisement of the celebrated "Fearless ing-machine, elsewhere in this paper. Unpa alleled honors have been bestowed upon this machine at fairs and exhibitions, State, National and Inter ational; and if universal victory at trials is evidence of superiority, then most assuredly was an ex-Pres ent of the New York State Agricultural Society co test to the New 10th State Agricultural Society One rect, in saying of the Harder Machines, "they are the best ever made." And, as equally good and reliable testimony has been borne times without number, per-sons designing to purchase will do well to consult the manufacturer of the "Fearless," MINARD HARDER, Cobleakill, N. Y. Mention this paper

COMMERCIAL

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, June 23, 1885. Flour.—Receipts for the week, 1,958 bbls against 1,896 the previous week, and 1,494 bbls. for nding week in 1884. Shipments, 1.890 bbls gainst 2.303 bbls. Flour is quiet and easy, with values on some grades slightly lower than last week. The shipping demand was somewhat better than the previous week. Quotations yesterda

 Were as follows:
 36 of 3 Wheat.—The market yesterday, opened weak

and under unfavorable r. ports from other points declined about %c. Later there was a firmer ton perceptible, and a part of the loss was regained Last sales of cash wheat were at 99%c for No. white, \$1 001/2 for No. 2 red, and 901/2c for No. 3 red. In futures closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white-June, 99%c; July, 99%c. No. 2 red -July, \$1 00%; August, \$1 00%; September \$1 01%.

Corn.-Market steady with No. 2 at 48%c, shade under Saturdsy's prices. Futures wer

Oats.-Dull and a little lower. No. 2 white seld t 87%@88c, and No. 2 mixed at 35%c. Barley.-Steady at \$1 20@1 50 per cental fo state, and \$1 60@1 75 for fair to good Canada. Ryo.-Steady at 75@85c per bu.

Feed.-Receipts light and very little doing Bran is quoted at \$12 75 per ton, coarse middling t \$13 00@13 50, and fine do at \$14 00@15 00. Butter-The week opened with a dull market ad prices weak and irregular. Creamery is held at 16@17c, with possibly 18c for really choice; pac

d butter at 12@14c, and ordinary at 10@11c. Cheese.-Market quiet and week. Full cres State and Ohio sells at 7@8c, and good skims at @5c per Ib. Eggs.-Quoted at 121/2013c per doz. for fresh

with a firmer market. Honey .- Market quiet at 12@13c per lb., for b. frames, and 829c for 5 lb. frames. Strained

Dried Fruit.-Sun-dried apples, 3@346c pe b.; evaporated 6@7c; pears 10c; peaches 12c farket very dull. Grain Bags.-Ar

\$22 50; Mt. Vernon, \$19 50. Fruit.-Texas peaches are in market and sell at \$1 00@1 25 per one third bu. box. Cherries are in light supply, and quoted at \$2 00@2 25 per bu quotes at \$2 50 per 24 quart cas trawberries are in large supply, and selling at \$4 @5 per stand, the latter price for good Michiga fruit. Gooseberries are selling at \$6 00@6 50 pe stand. Whortleberries are beginning to come in

and sold yesterday at \$4 per 24 quart case. Foreign Fruits.—Oranges, \$375@4 for Messi nas; lemons, \$4@4 25; bananas, \$1 75@2 75 for yel low, and \$1 25@1 75 for red; pincapples, \$2@2 7

Hay .- Market quiet and lower, with good bale timothy on track quoted at \$14 per ton, and mall lots at \$15@16. Straw in demand at \$8 00 @9 00 per ton on track, Beans.-Sellers are asking \$1 27@1 30 for car

350 108 at \$4 50.5, and x fair ones av 1,010 108 at \$4 50.

Glover sold Oberhoff 3 fair butchers' steers av 940 1bs at \$4 70.

Estep sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 917 lbs at \$4.

Oberhoff sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steers av 967 lbs at \$5.

Smith sold H Roe 3 thin butchers' heifers av 790 lbs at \$3.

Adams sold Sullivan 4 fair butchers' heifers av lots of fine picked stock. Unpicked are selling at 75c@\$100 per bu. Small lots of picked sell at \$135 Potatoes .- Market dull. Old on track are quot ed at 20@25c per bu. From store prices are 30

Onions.-Southern \$1 40@1 50, and Bermuda \$1 60@1 75 per bu. The former \$3 50@3 75 per bbl. Supply large.

3450.
Oberhoff sold Marshick 5 fair butchers' steers av 986 lbs at \$460.
Glover sold McGeea mixed lot of 17 head of coarse butchers' stock av 664 lbs at \$350.
McHugh sold Kammon a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$390, and 3 stockers av 473 lbs to Beal at \$320.
Adams sold Beal 2 stockers av 750 lbs at \$355. Peas .- Very quiet; Wisconsin blue peas are offered at \$1 10@1 25 per bu.; State blue, 75c@ \$1 00: field, 80@490c.

Maple Sugar.-Weak and slow at 7@8c pe Maple Syrup.-Gallon cans 80@90c. Marke

Seeds .- Clover, prime, \$5 25 per bu.; timoth \$1 90; millet, 90c; Hungarian, 90c; buckwheat, \$1 New Vegetables.-Dealers are shipping out at the following prices: Tomatoes, \$1 25@1 50 per 1/8 bu. box; lettuce, 25c per bu,; spinsch, 25c per bu.; pie plant, 20c per doz. bunches; onions, 25c per doz. bunches; vegetable oysters, 35c per doz.

Poultry.-Spring chickens, per pair, 30@75c; owls, 3@9c per lb,; roosters, 6@7c; turkeys, 9@ 10c; pigeons, per pair, old, 30c; squabs, 35c. Provisions .- Market steady, with no change to note. Quotations here are as follows:

75	a	12	00
00	a	13	50
	0		7
7	40		73
9	0		93
5	40		6
7	40		8
50	0	10	75
5	ā		
123	40	1	13
of t	he	sal	es a
pas	t w	eek	::
	7 9 5 5 7 7 5 5 12) of t	7% @ 7% @ 5% @ 5% @ 12% @ of the	5%0

Monday—8 loads: Three at \$16; two at \$20; one at \$18, \$14 and \$13.

Tuesday—18 loads: Six at \$14; four at \$19; three at \$17; one at \$20, \$18, \$16 50, \$15 and \$10.

Wednesday—24 loads: Nine at \$15; three at \$16 and \$14; two at \$19, \$13 and \$11; one at \$1450.

Thursday—19 loads: Six at \$15; four at \$14.

\$14 50.
Thursday—19 loads: Six at \$15; four at \$14; three at \$18 and \$16; one at \$17, \$15 50 and \$13.
Friday—20 loads: Seven at \$16; four at \$15; two at \$15 and \$14; one at \$18, \$14 50, \$18 50, \$12 and \$10.

Saturday—7 loads: Two at \$18 and \$16; one at \$17, \$16 50 and \$15.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.]
Below we give the latest reports of the live stock markets east and west for Monday, June 22nd, 1885:

SHEEF.—Receipts, 30,600, against 24,400 the previous week. On Monday the receipts of sale sheep were very heavy and prices declined 15@25 cents per hundred. The market was worse by 10 cents on Tuesday and closed flat on Wednesday with fair to good 70 to 80 lb sheep selling at \$3@3 3 40; 80 to 90 lb, \$3 50@3 75; 90 to 100 lb, \$404 25; 100 to 115 lbs, \$4 30@4 45; lambs, fair to good, \$4@4 75. We note sales of 66 Michigan sheep av 87 lbs at \$3 80; 35 av 73 lb sat \$3 80; 35 av 117 lbs at at \$4 35; 37 av 91 lbs at \$4. Hogs.—Receipts, 49,455, against 25,105 the previous week. The offerings of hogs on Monday were liberal. The market opened with a fair demand at the closing prices of the previous week. For Tuesday and Wednesday the receipts were light and sales averaged a shade stronger. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$4 20@4 25; fair do, \$4 15@4 20; medium grades fair to choice, \$4 15@4 20; good to extra heavy. \$4 15@4 20; plgs, com-BUFFALO.-Cattle, receipts 1,300 head; demand fair, but at lower rates; the best grades sold at a decline of 25 cents per hundred, and common at \$10@15 cents. Sheep, receipts 3,800; market fairly active and a shade higher. Hogs, receipts 6,500; active demand at an advance of 10 cent

CHICAGO.-Cattle, receipts 7.800; shipmen 8,000; native cattle 5@10 cents higher; Texans 10 cents lower. Hogs, receipts 30,000; shipment ket opened up with 7,200 head on sale. For shipping grades there was an active demand, and for this class prices were 5@10 cents higher. The best on sale brought \$5 60@5 65, but there were no choice cattle on sale. Few lots were sold below \$5, the bulk going at \$5 30@5 40. Butchers' stock met with rather poor demand, and last week's prices were hard to realize. Inferior to choice cows sold at \$2 25@4 50, and fleshy steers at \$4 25@4 50. The demand for shipping cattle was firm on Tuesday and prices averaged 5@10 cents higher. Butchers' cattle were unchanged. The market was weak on Wednesday, and prices on shipping grades were 5@10 cents lower; butchers' grades 10@45 cents, and all classes averaged lower again on Thursday. On Friday trading was brisk at an advance of 5@10 cents. There was a good demand on Satu day, and the market closed firm at the following 5,000; active demand; market firm at Saturday's

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, June 20, 1885. The following were the receipts at these yards

	37-	Sheep.	H
Columbiaville	. 30	11.000	
D., G. & M. R	. 122	42	
Howell	. 20		
Kalamazoo	. 19	elek ele	
Metamora	30	100	
Parma	. 22		
Portland	. 56		
Plymouth	. 17	59	
Romeo		102	
Union City	. 104	• • •	
Drove in	* ***	98	
Total	420	296	•
CATTLE			
	48		-

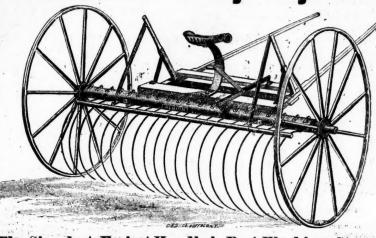
The offerings of cattle at these yards number 430 head, against 490 head last week. The ma market opened up active, the shippers being par ticularly anxious to secure all that were good nough to go east. Butchers were also sharp etitors, and on the whole the market prov a good one for sellers, prices ranging from 10 to is cents higher than those of one week ago. tockers were the only class of cattle that did not was dull and even last week's prices were hard to to realize. The following were the closing

to 1,450 lbs... 25 60
Choice steers, fine, fat and well
formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs... 5 00 25 25
Good steers, well fatted, weighing
950 to 1,100 lbs... 4 75 25 00
Good Mixed Butchers' Stock—Fat
cows, heifers and light steers... 4 25 24 50
Coarse Mixed Butchers' Stock—
Light thin cows, heifers, stags
and bulls 3 50 23 85
Stockers... 3 50 24 60 Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Albion Sulky Hay Rake



steers 1,040 lbs at \$4.75.
Plerson sold Fileschman 4 stockers av 650 lbs
lbs at \$3.25.
Robb sold Geo Wreford 5 fair butchers' cows
av 1,040 lbs at \$4.

Stesd sold Bust. Spencer 7 good butchers'
steers av 1,050 lbs at \$4.75.
Church sold Geo Wreford a mixed lot of 4 head
of thin butchers' stock av 825 lbs at \$3.35.
Wreford & Beck. sold Marx 19 good western
butchers' steers av 1,000 lbs at \$4.35.
Switzer & Ackley sold Sullivan a mixed lot of
18 head of fair butchers' stock av 920 lbs at \$4.
Beardslee sold Switzer & Ackley 10 feeders av
1,014 lbs at \$4.20.
Gleason sold shields 10 stockers av 834 lbs at 4.
Croe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 22
head of fair butchers' stock av 873 lbs at \$4, and
2 thin cows av 1,050 lbs at \$3.50.
Croe sold Hulbert 17 good butchers' steers av
1,115 lbs at \$5, and 3 fair ones av 830 lbs at \$4.50.
Shields sold Switzer & Ackley 30 feeders av 80
lbs at \$4.25.
Stead sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 14 head of
Stead sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 14 head of The Simplest, Easiest Handled, Best Working, Strongest and Best Finished Rake in the World.

ANY CHILD CAN HANDLE IT The Weight of the Driver Dumps the Rake!

Raises from four to fourteen inches higher than any other rake. Makes a third larger winrow than the "Tiger," and dumps easier and makes a much more compact winrow than the "Thomas," and is to-day the Leading Rake in the Market. Manufactured by the

ALBION M'FG. COMPANY, Albion, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ThirtyThousand Acres Choice Farming Land

LANGDON HUBBARD, Huron City, Mich,

For SALE.

in Northern Michigan at Great Bargains. Terms of payment very easy—five to ten years time given if desired. Write and give us a description of what you want and we will select from our list what we think will suit you, and send you plat and prices.

H. P. SMITH & CO., 16-1y

East Saginaw, Mich

FOR SALE.

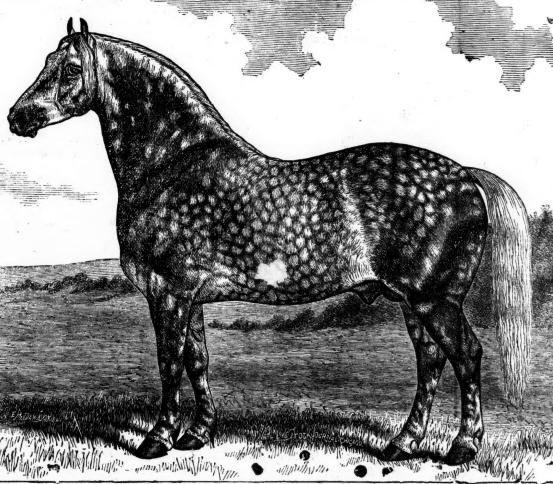
I will sell my fruit farm near Muskegon, Mich.

-40 acres in all, 19 set out to fruit, anout 2,30
peach trees, 2,700 grape vines and 400 plum tree.
Price \$2.000, will give time on it if so desired. For
particulare, address.

A. W. SLAYTOW,
Tecumseh, Mich.

Farming Land For Sale Cheap, Twelve thousand acres of farming laud in Gid-win County, Michigan. Good soil, good wate, and one of the most healthy counties in the Stage For particulars inquire of Engene Foster, again at Gladwin, the County Seat of Gladwin County, or of BUTMAN & RUST, Saginaw City, Mich. Plats furnished on application.

J. A. MANN, Kalamazoo, Michigan, J. Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer. San made in any part of the United States and Canda. Terms reasonable, and made known on a plication.



Imported Percheron Stallion

PEDIGREE.—Fealed April 23, 1873; got by the Government approved stallion Romulus, he by the Government approved stallion Monarch Romulus was a dapple gray mare named Julia, sired by Romulus by Monarch, he is, therefore, inbred from those two famous horses, both winners PRIZES at all the great concourses of France during their time, who thus transmitted to their son and grandson the qualities that won for him Prize and Gold Medal at the UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION of Paris in 1878. Also First Prize and Gold Medal at the Grand Concourse at Everneux, nearly thirty other First Prizes in the year 1878—two for trotting.

Romulus and several other Stallions from this farm will stand this spring, beginning about May 1st, in Greenfield, of the Joy Road, about one-third of a mile east of the Four Mile House on the Grand River Road. Service, \$25 for the season payable at time of first service. For further information apply to the proprietors, HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Walkerville, Ont., Canada,

Or on the premises in Greenfield to Several well-bred Stallions For Sale.

JOHN TELFER, Manager.

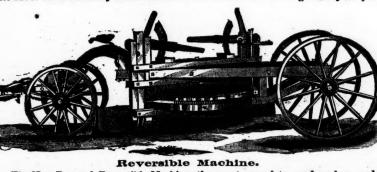
SPRINGFIELD,

MAST, FOOS &

A NEW ERA IN ROAD MAKING

Improved Road Machines Manufactured by S. Pennock & Sons Co., Kennett Square, Pa.

weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs.	4 90	25 25
Oxen—Coarse rough to extra	3 25	24 50
Good Butchers' Beeves—Light, fat steers weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.	4 25	25 50
Heifer—Fair to choice.	3 80	24 45
Cows and Heifers—Good to choice.	3 50	24 45
Mixed Butchers' Stock—Common steers, stags, old cows, light heifers, etc.	3 25	24 25
Stockers—Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000.	3 50	24 25
Stockers—Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000.	3 50	24 25
Stockers—Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000.	3 50	24 25
Stockers—Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000.	3 50	24 25
Stockers—Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000.	3 50	24 25
Stockers—Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000.	3 50	24 25
Stockers—Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000.	3 50	24 25
Stockers—Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000.	3 50	24 25
Stockers—Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000.	3 50	24 25
Stockers—Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000.	3 50	24 25
Stockers—Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000.	3 50	24 25
Stockers—Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000.	3 50	24 25
Stockers—Good to 2 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 2 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 3 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Stockers—Good to 4 50	25 00	
Sto The Pennock Road Machine is an invention which has come rapidly into popular favor because of its simplicity of construction, the excellent quality of the roads made by it, and the vast saving of labor and money by its use. Many of the principal cities and villages of Michigan are using this machine and it is rapidly coming the force of the country roads where it is destined soon to be get a live donted. SHEEP.—Receipts, 30,600, against 24,400 the pre-ous week. On Monday the receipts of sale into favor on the country roads where it is destined soon to be get er ally adopted.		



The New Pennock Reversible Machine, the most complete road maker made. Its Reversible features makes it especially desirable in hilly sections of the country as it can be quickly adjusted to work right or left handed, or directly across the road

and carry earth forward.

The company manufacture the following different styles of machines:

Victor Reversible,

Improved Pennock Road Machine
Daisy, (two wheeled with wood bar)
Daisy, (two wheeled with steel bar)

Matchless Scraper, (standard size)

Matchless Scraper, (largest size).

Any of the above machines sent on two days' trial to responsible parties. Improved Pennock Road Machine

All persons interested can obtain valuable information in our new illustrated Catalogue just out, and we furnish free a large colored lithograph of all our machines. We append below notice of an IM-PORTANT PATENT JUST GRANTED Parties intending to buy machines will do well to

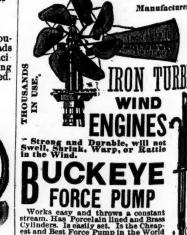
Official Warning to Road Officers and all Parties Contemplating the Purchase or Sale of
Road Machines

We have received official notice from the Commissioner of Patents that a patent filed August 2d, 1889, has been allowed us and will be issued April 14th, 1885. By this patent we have secured BROADLY a mounted Road Machine with front running gear adapted at any angle to the line of draft. Also, BROADLY a Road Machine with levers for independent movement of bar, with guides to secure the bar against side or endwise mevement. Also, BROADLY in a Road Machine a scraper har with a series of interchangeable and reversible plates forming a continuous cutting edge. Persons familiar with the Champion, the Waldo, the Lamborn and other Road Machines recently patented will see that they directly intringe upon our claims in principles of fundemental importance.

Therefore to all Whom it may Concern TAKE NOTICE:—Builders, Venders and hereby cautioned not to make, sell or use any machines conflicting with the claims of this or any other of ou patents, as all such parties will be dealt with according to law.

All persons interested in improving roads and streets are requested to send for our New Illustrated Catalogue of Road Machines which contains these and other valuable appliances for facilitating road work, and also instructions for making good roads. All orders and correspondence for Michigan should be addressed to N. M. CARRETT, State Agent, Jackson, Mich.

PRINGFIELD ENGINE AND THRESHER CO. SPRINGFIELD OHIO.



Engines, Threshing Machines' & Saw Mill Traction Engine has the least gearing is the strongest and mea convenient Engine is use. Their VIBRATING THRESH have the largest seeing capacity, and

for Circulars and Prices, giving depth of well. Also manufacturers of the Buckete Mower, Buckete Iron Fence, Buckete Reel, Lawn Sprinkler, etc., etc.

Pony & Standard Saw Mills an Portable Engines of all sizes.

Send for Illustrated Circulars. C. & G. COOPER & CO., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.



Then having gained some And knowledge, too, of l He could select the woman Would make him a true v But as it is, man hasn't tim

If man could live a thousan

We might by strict econon

When half his life had p

To even pay his debts, And weds to be acquainted

WHAT TO W

FOWLERVILLE Now that the young ladies how to attire themselves, a give some hints on what is should wear? What kind worsted dress, and how sho up? Will navy blue be sui sons of that age? With a place the large fancy butto waist, and are velvet wais How shall the neck be dres

There are many pretty hich our correspondent ca worsted dress. We wou aat are known as "stands lies of forty and therea ose weaves which by t rit remain in fashion seas on. Among such, suitable for would name nuns' veili deserving its popularit ft, even, light weight, all old, 44 inches wide, at from er yard. Zephyr cloth is a ds, still thinner than nur n other respects resembling ining, which may be of which is white on one side ther, is necessary to ma lade up over an old silk dre t is almost as handsome a The price is \$1.50 to \$1. ouble fold. Cashmere is a layor at the moment, pref given to a new goods known erge, which has the cashm ooth sides, and is lighter shmere and not so light as r price from \$1.25 to \$1.50. hought too expensive, there

grades of nuns' veiling at 75 o and camelettes, bison cloths

the same price; these are, ho suitable for spring and fall v

the heated term. Then we ha

any particular necessit greatly enhancing its once a volume of the from some remote cour abundance is stored, and really becomes pressing, relieved by car loads or s needed supply. Railroad boats have made the prefamine and the misery ass impossible, so long as a power is left in the count ulator has in railroads ready and powerful instr

enterprises, and while an world produces a surplus, remote as to make the va the added cost of transpor portation of the needed chandise or food, is sure to on the market where a s The hope of the farmer on account of a scarcity, i son a vain hope. The de petition of India and Russ the English and other I kets is a striking illustr equalizing of food produc market for the East India ducts, opened by shorte economical lines of transp him, while the American to the extent of this com India farmer rejoices in h to provide himself with occasion requires, and farmer wears his old c year, hoping in the mean Indian and his Russian be fighting instead of far regard have we for the que is my neighbor."

The Australian farmer price for his wool because cost of transportation, as